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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 348. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY DOOMED.

President McKinley Informed After a Secret Caucus That It Cannot Be Ratified.

SENATORS RISE IN REVOLT

Foraker Amendment Abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Agreement Is Now Demanded.

TWO PROTOCOLS ALSO FAIL.

Recent Conventions with Nicaragua and Costa Rica Both Nullified by the Davis Amendment.

DELAYS ALL CANAL LEGISLATION.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—When the Senate adjourned this afternoon after an exciting executive session the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty was in a bad way. So dangerous was its condition pronounced officially that it was decided nothing could retain life except something in the nature of a serious surgical operation.

The Davis amendment, which permits of fortifications along the line of the canal whenever the United States deems it necessary to protect our own coast, was agreed to today by the overwhelming vote of 65 to 17, there being only four absentees. The administration forces made a virtue of necessity, and men like Mr. Hanna of Ohio, Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana, and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin voted with the majority for this amendment, which all looked upon as a distinct but apparently unavoidable slap in the face for Secretary Hay.

Hard Work to Save Treaty.

The tide of sentiment in the Senate had set so strongly against the treaty as a whole that after the vote on the Davis amendment and at a time when there were half a dozen other radical amendments pending, the friends of the administration succeeded in forcing an adjournment to save what is left of the treaty itself.

Subsequently there was a secret caucus attended by nearly a dozen of the acknowledged Republican leaders of the Senate. They decided without much loss of time that the treaty could not possibly be ratified even with the Davis amendment.

Night Call on McKinley.

This caucus appointed a special committee to visit the White House tonight and urge upon the President to agree to a still more radical amendment, which will in so many words abrogate once and for all the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The President has promised to give a formal answer tomorrow, and it is believed he will consent.

If this course is pursued there will not be enough left of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to be recognized by its two distinguished authors. The only alternative apparently is to hang up the treaty indefinitely and let it die a natural death.

There is a revival of the story that Secretary Hay will leave the Cabinet as a result of such action, possibly not right away, but surely sooner or later.

President Has Done His Duty.

The secret committee from the Senate tonight urged upon the President that he has gone quite far enough in shielding the sensibilities of his Secretary of State. Nearly a week ago the President was notified that the Davis amendment must pass. He said then he hoped the amendment would be beaten, but that he desired the friends of the administration to support the amendment rather than risk the failure of the treaty itself. Now the President is face to face with a somewhat similar proposition, which is to consent to the passage of what is known as the Foraker amendment. This adds a clause specifically abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, whereas the Hay-Pauncefote convention distinctly reenacts and reaffirms that humiliating old diplomatic blunder.

There is a strong sentiment in the Senate tonight favoring the Foraker amendment. It is believed the present is the best time to dispose of the old treaty, which prevents this country extending its territory towards the isthmus, but would permit Mexico to do that thing at any time.

Revolt Over New Discovery.

To cap the climax of unrest in the Senate regarding the attitude of the State department there is a serious revolt regarding the wording of the two protocols, or agreement, for treaties recently negotiated by Secretary Hay with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The ban of Secretary Hay has not been removed from these protocols, but THE TRIBUNE has been supplied with the text, and this shows conclusively that Secretary Hay made the completion of the treaties with the two isthmian countries absolutely dependent upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty itself.

The treaty which the Secretary of State negotiated with the British Ambassador was sent to the Senate last winter and has been hung up ever since. The Davis amendment, which permitted the fortification of the canal in case of necessity, was reported favorably by the Foreign committee, and was pending in the Senate.

Say Hay Tried Coercion.

Yet, at the opening of the present month, the Secretary of State made a diplomatic agreement with the two countries through which the canal runs, which was in so many words made contingent upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, so that if the Senate defeated the treaty it thereby defeated the protocols with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Members of the Senate have become highly indignant at this and declare that the Secretary of State has used his diplomatic powers to coerce the Senate and that it was highly improper for him to make two new diplomatic agreements specifically dependent upon a treaty then under consideration in the Senate, and which had been held up for so long a time that its face was necessarily far from certain.

The Senators, in short, charge the Secretary of State with having devised a diplomatic club for the express purpose of coercing the Senate into ratifying a treaty

(Continued on second page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

DOMESTIC.

President McKinley was informed by Senate committee after secret caucus that Hay-Pauncefote treaty cannot be ratified without radical amendment which will abrogate Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Davis amendment permitting fortification adopted by vote of 65 to 17. London press declares United States will not be permitted to abrogate Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Attorney General of Indiana will this morning apply for a receiver for the Order of Chosen Friends, which has been declared insolvent by the State Examiner.

Illinois Central fast train held up near New Orleans, conductor shot in back, and mail car robbed of registered money packages. Six suspects arrested.

Will of Mrs. Mary L. McLean divides her estate equally among her children, John R. McLean, Mary McLean Ludlow, and Mildred McLean Dewey.

Senator Hanna, in three-hour speech, advocated the passage of subsidy bill as necessary to development of American merchant marine.

Representative Marsh, Illinois, introduced bill authorizing President to detail army officers as military instructors in public schools.

Crowd of fifty citizens turned out to fight prairie fire which burned over half a dozen blocks, near Fortieth street and Western avenue.

Colonel A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, may be transferred in view of recent happenings at West Point.

Exchange Bank, Shanesville, O., robbed of $2,500 by five safe-blowers, who escaped on hand car. One suspect arrested.

Representative Burleigh of Maine introduced new plan to fix ratio of Congressmen making total membership 387.

Colonel Marsh will endeavor to have measure adopted for arming National Guards with Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McKendrick spoke before Senate committee against abolition of army canteen.

Two robbers nearly killed postal clerk on Cotton Belt train at Bassett, Tex., and plundered the mail pouches.

Fund of $30,000 for relief of destitute wives of soldiers and sailors mysteriously missing at Washington.

Survivors of Sixth Army Corps protested against name of Robert E. Lee appearing in Hall of Fame.

Charles Plants, high school boy, Batavia, Ill., died from injuries received in football game.

American Forestry association wants government to buy California big tree tracts.

National Civil Service Reform league met in New York.

House debate on reduction of war taxes closes today.

Revolt in Iloilo, Panay, officially reported broken.

LOCAL.

Masked robbers attack Mrs. H. H. Applin, 417 Washington boulevard, and her guest, Mrs. Miada M. Hart, Indianapolis, ransacked the house, and escaped with money and jewels valued at $3,000.

Joseph Huffman shot and killed Thomas Meeham, rival coal dealer, and then killed himself at Fifty-sixth street and Lake avenue.

Herbert Lust, practical joker at Northwestern preparatory school, seized by former victims, smoked in a blanket, painted with ink, and shampooed with mucilage.

Mrs. T. P. Stanwood, in address to Women's auxiliary of Visitation and Aid society, expressed belief that Protestant and Catholic creeds are growing closer.

Carey redistricting ordinance reappeared in Clerk's office with part of city left out and corrections made in wrong places. Mayor to disapprove it.

Connection of City Hall officials with dens of vice to be subject of Judge Gibbons' address to grand jury today.

State's Attorney Deneen addressed Methodist Social union on "Crime in Chicago."

Drainage board and business-men will confer today on plans for river improvement.

Eddie Hall, confidence man, discharged for want of prosecution.

FOREIGN.

Italian, claiming to be brother of man lynched in Louisiana, burned McKinley in effigy on doorstep of United States embassy, London.

Shanghai dispatch says Dowager has offered terms of peace, including return of Emperor and payment of $200,000 indemnity.

Murder, robbery, and deeds of violence, following discharge of thousands of exposition employés, baffle police of Paris.

Great Britain's delay in signing preliminary compact causing anxiety among envoys at Pekin.

Leader of Colombian revolt said to be in flight with less than 200 followers.

Announced in German Reichstag that Emperor Kwang Su is a Christian.

Reported that Boers have taken Barberton, killing several British officers.

French Chamber passed general amnesty bill covering Dreyfus case.

Crowd rushing to side of Chinese boat capsized it; 200 drowned.

Brussels newspaper says Czar has consumption.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Robert R. Hitt announced his candidacy for United State Senatorship in telegram to members of General Assembly from his district.

Alderman Goldsier says if Republicans contest County Commissionerships Democrats will demand recount on all county officers.

Senator Len Small and Representative Ed Curtis will try to recall convention and have Cullom instructions rescinded.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Agreement reached between steamfitters and bosses ended strike of one year's duration. Arbitration feature of compact. To quit central body.

American Federation of Labor at Louisville adopted resolution denouncing trusts, shorn of socialistic feature. Other socialistic plans defeated.

Sharp gains in Erie on New York Stock Exchange due to purchase of Pennsylvania Coal and reported control of Wabash.

John W. Gates will assist Denver and Rio Grande to build extension into Utah, where he has coal and iron properties.

Fruit trust facing loss of $46,000 on ninety cars of bananas standing in Chicago for which there is small demand.

International Steam Pump company earned profit of $2,049,631 in first fiscal year.

Chicago firm secured contract to build $831,000 Statehouse at Jackson, Miss.

Local wheat dropped one-half cent on dull trading.

SPORTING.

Mayor Harrison told delegation of ministers, accompanied by Frank Hall, he would prohibit boxing contests in future if public demands it.

Manager Loftus said to be considering exchange of Griffith for Rube Waddell. Players' request for change in rules denied.

New York Yacht club will not oppose entry of Lawson's Boston Defender in trial races. The Herreshoff boat will be named Eagle.

McGovern knocked Gans out in second round. Fight regarded as a "fake."

KILLS BUSINESS RIVAL AND SELF.

Joseph Hufmann, a Hyde Park Coal Dealer, Shoots a Neighbor, Thomas Meehan.

AFFRAY IN THE STREET.

Murderer's Last Bullet Ends His Life and He Falls Near the Man Who Tormented Him.

TRAGEDY OF JEST AND TRADE

Business rivalry was the cause of a murder and suicide that startled the people of Hyde Park yesterday afternoon. Joseph Hufmann shot and killed Thomas Meehan, a rival coal dealer, at Fifty-sixth street and Lake avenue at 4 p. m. With the last bullet left in his revolver Hufmann then took his own life, falling near the body of his victim. So quick was his action and so sure his aim that both men were dead when passers-by on the opposite side of the street reached them.

Their rivalry in business had been fanned into hate by Meehan's habit of making fun of Hufmann. The latter was a German, the former Irish, and he seldom lost an opportunity to joke his neighbor. The men nearly came to blows a week ago, after which Hufmann carried a revolver.

Meehan's coal office is in Lake avenue, two doors south of Fifty-sixth street, and Hufmann's forty yards farther south. Just before the shooting Hufmann, who had been in a neighborhood saloon, was seen to cross Fifty-sixth street on his way past Meehan's premises toward his own coal yard. As he was passing, Meehan stepped out of his shop. Hufmann stopped—probably at some remark from Meehan—and in a moment the latter turned and hurried north in Lake avenue, followed by his rival, who had drawn a revolver.

Shoots Rival and Himself.

Meehan turned west in Fifty-sixth street, and as he did so Hufmann, who was close behind, began to shoot. The bullet struck Meehan in the back. He threw up his hands and spun around, staggering towards his assailant. Hufmann—not ten feet away—stopped, took careful aim, and shot three times rapidly. One bullet struck Meehan in the chest, another pierced his heart, and the last shattered his left hand. He fell on his face, almost at the feet of his murderer.

Without a moment's pause Hufmann placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired. The bullet entered the brain, causing instant death.

The two bodies lay on the sidewalk, not four feet apart, parallel to the street, Meehan's head toward the west and Hufmann's toward the east. Frank Gilhooly, a saloonkeeper at 5546 Lake avenue, and James Coleman, a negro living at 5544 Lake avenue, were the first to reach the men.

The feud between Hufmann and Meehan was of long standing. Meehan, who left the police force in 1894, after eighteen years' service, established himself as a coal dealer at 5506 Lake avenue at that time. He was well known in the neighborhood and reputed to be well off. When Hufmann started three years ago to sell coal almost next door to Meehan's shop the latter was not pleased. He was in the habit of teasing the German, who did not take it in good part.

A year ago the bitterness became so great that if one discharged a helper the other employed him. This was easier for Meehan than his rival, as his business was larger.

Hires His Rival's Helper.

It is said that a week ago Hufmann discharged an employé and accused him of stealing. The case was tried by Justice Quinn at the Hyde Park police court. Meehan used his influence in favor of the defendant, paid his fine, and took him into his employ. All this preyed on Hufmann's mind and it was reported yesterday that he had been heard to say he would do something soon that would startle Hyde Park.

Meehan lived with the occupants of one of his flats at 5506 Lake avenue. He was married twice, but had had trouble with both wives and had secured divorces. By the first marriage Meehan had five children, three girls and two boys. The three girls, with their mother, live in Berkeley avenue, near Fortieth street. One son, Thomas, recently went to Montana. The other, along with his two sisters, is in the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

Hufmann lived at 5617 Jefferson avenue with his wife and three small children. The bodies were taken to Rolston's undertaking rooms, 5437 Lake avenue, where they will remain until the Coroner's inquest at 10 o'clock this morning.

W. E. HEALEY, ONCE A PROMINENT LAWYER, DIES IN LODGING-HOUSE.

Formerly Associated with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn as Assistant in the United States Court in Omaha—Is Found Dead in His Bed.

William E. Healey, a prominent attorney and formerly associated with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn as assistant in the United States court in Omaha, was found dead in a dingy room at the Stafford Hotel, Van Buren street and Pacific avenue, yesterday afternoon. Death, it is said, was due to alcoholism.

Healey, who was of an eccentric nature, registered at the hotel Nov. 29, and was scarcely seen about the office or corridors. Weekly since that time he had been visited by a stranger, who before departing from the hotel appeared at the office and paid his weekly rent in advance.

Yesterday Healey failed to make his appearance and Manager Grindstaff of the hotel sent a boy to summon him. The lad knocked repeatedly at the door without securing any response, and later when the manager gained entrance to the room he found the guest lying on the bed lifeless.

From a card given out by the Chicago Law Institute entitling the deceased to the privileges of the institute the identification of the former well-known attorney was made positive. Healey came to Chicago four years ago from Omaha, and since then has been the representative here of the Globe Mutual Fire Insurance company, with offices in the Manhattan Building. In Omaha he gained a reputation as a lawyer in the United States courts. Mr. Healey was born in Oshkosh, Wis.

CITY HAS A PRAIRIE FIRE.

RAILWAY CARS, ICEHOUSES, AND HOMES ENDANGERED.

Flames Started by Sparks from Engine, and Ten Acres of Land at Western Avenue and Fortieth Street Burned—Police and Firemen, Train Crews, and Farmers Fight Blaze for Over an Hour—Similar Trouble in Evanston.

Farmers, firemen, railway employés, and policemen fought a prairie fire on the Southwest Side for over an hour last night. Brooms, blankets, and even coats were used by one squad, while others dug up the sod to check the progress of the blaze. Many cars loaded with beef on the Pan-Handle tracks were threatened, as was a Knickerbocker icehouse and several farmhouses. The principal damage, however, was the burning of ten acres of grass.

The scene of the fire was the prairie between Leavitt street and Western avenue and Fortieth and Fifty-first streets. The flames are supposed to have started from sparks from the engine of a south-bound passenger train which passed at 9:30 o'clock. For a time the blaze smouldered, then broke out in several places, and, fanned by the wind, spread rapidly.

Switchmen and other railway employés tried to stamp out the fire, but it was soon beyond their control. As the flames spread persons living in the neighborhood were aroused and turned out and assisted the railroad men. The force of fire fighters was augmented also by farmers living west of Western avenue. Armed with brooms, shovels, and blankets, they tried in vain to check the blaze.

At length word was sent to the New City Police Station and all available men were sent to the scene in charge of Sergeant George Lyman. After a half hour's hard work an alarm was sent in. Marshal Fitzgerald and his men responded promptly, and when they arrived there acres of grass were afire.

On Pan-Handle tracks were many freight cars loaded with beef. Marshal Fitzgerald lined his men up alongside the track to save them, while the police and volunteers fought the fire where other property was threatened. At Forty-eighth and Leavitt streets a frame building occupied by Herman Ulrich was scorched. The icehouses of the Knickerbocker company, at Forty-seventh and Leavitt streets, and Bussey's brick sheds, Forty-fifth and Leavitt streets, also had a close call. After a time the flames burned themselves out.

"We fought the fire," said Marshal Fitzgerald, "throughout without engines, as our only hope was to smother the blaze. But for the assistance of the neighbors and the police the fire might have been serious."

The Evanston fire department was called out in the afternoon to fight a blaze on the prairie west of the city between Grove and Main streets. For a time the residence of G. B. Wallis, 1500 Dewey avenue, was threatened. The fire was started, it is thought, by boys.

ROB WHILE REFORMERS TALK.

Beloit Hotel Safe Looted During a Banquet at Which the Need of Better Police Protection Is Discussed.

Beloit, Wis., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Sixty business-men of this city, comprising the Six O'Clock club, gave a dinner at the Goodwin House to discuss more adequate night police protection. The money they paid for the dinner was almost immediately stolen from the safe of the hotel where the banquet was held. The supposed thief, an employé of the hotel in sole charge of the office, called in the night watchman to guard the strong box which had just been looted and then walked out of town. The officer, being needed elsewhere, called in a brother watchman to keep vigil over the empty safe. The money taken amounted to $325.

DIES FROM FOOTBALL INJURIES.

Batavia High School Boy Succumbs to Hurts Received in Game Several Weeks Ago.

Aurora, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Charles Plants, a member of the Batavia High School, died today as a result of injuries received in a football game four weeks ago.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Partly cloudy.

Sun rises at 7:21; sets at 4:28.

Moon rises at 0:14 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Doomed.
Murders Rival; Kills Himself.
Prairie Fire in the City.
Hold Up Train at New Orleans.
Order of Chosen Friends Insolvent.
Women Robbed of $3,000.
2 Colonel Mills and Cadets Disagree.
Hanna Defends Subsidy Bill.
3 China Offers Terms of Peace.
Rumor of British Defeat.
Pardons in Dreyfus Case.
Reign of Crime in Paris.
Gibbons to Instruct Today.
Steamfitters' Strike Over.
4 Fake Fight at Tattersall's.
Mayor May Stop Future Fights.
Pour Mucilage on Student's Hair.
5 Civil Service League at Work.
Blow Open Ohio Bank.
Hitt Formally a Candidate.
9 May Trade Griffith for Waddell.
Bill Garrett Wins at Oakland.
Erie Road Reaching Out.
Deneen Talks to Methodists.
Labor Defeats Socialism.
12 River Conference Today.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Society.
7 Fontenoy.
7 Short Story.
7 Amusements.
8 Commercial.
8 Courts.
8 Insurance.
8 Lake Marine.
9 Railroads.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON		Devonian.
CHERBOURG		K. W. d. Grosse.
FASTNET	Cymric	
GLASGOW	Astoria	
GLASGOW	Carthagenia	
GLASGOW	Hibernian	
LIVERPOOL	Teutonic	Vancouver.
LIVERPOOL	New England	
LIZARD	La Gascogne	
NAPLES	Werra	
NEW YORK	Spaarndam	La Bretagne.
NEW YORK	Majestic	F. der Grosse.
NEW YORK	Georgio	
PORTLAND		Buenos Ayran.
QUEENST'N	Corinthian	Lake Champlain.
QUEENST'N	St. Louis	
QUEENST'N	Belgenland	
ROTTERDAM		Amsterdam.
SAGRES	Montserrat	
S. FRANCISCO		Sierra.

HOLD UP TRAIN AT NEW ORLEANS.

South-bound Illinois Central Fast Mail Stopped and Conductor Kennebrew Is Shot in Back.

GET ONLY MAIL PACKAGES

Two Robbers on Cotton Belt Road in Texas Knock Clerk Senseless and Rifle Pouches.

ALL CULPRITS MAKE ESCAPE

New Orleans, La., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Chicago limited on the Illinois Central, due to arrive here at 7:15 o'clock tonight, was held up at Carrollton avenue on the outskirts of the city by masked men.

The mail and express cars were blown open with dynamite, and the former was rifled of its contents.

Conductor Kennebrew was badly wounded. He was shot in the back because he did not obey orders to uncouple the train. None of the passengers was disturbed and knew nothing of the holdup until the heavy charge of dynamite was fired. Then they pulled down the blinds and kept quiet.

Police Arrest Six Suspects.

A large squad of police and detectives got to the scene of the holdup in a few minutes and succeeded in arresting six men, who are held at headquarters. Four of them are negroes.

It is not known just how many men took a part in the holdup. Some declare there was only one, while others assert there were several, the latter belief being the one generally accepted.

Plan Appeared Well Laid.

The plan was well laid, and when a point near the railroad crossing at Carrollton avenue was reached a man crawled up over the coal tender to the engine, and, covering the engineer and fireman, ordered them to stop the train. They complied.

Conductor Kennebrew also left one of the rear coaches and was immediately covered. He was ordered to uncouple the train. He did not step quick enough and a bullet was fired into his back.

The robbers then uncoupled the train back of the tender, and the leader, who was still on the engine, ordered the engineer to "pull out." The engineer complied and kept "pulling out" until ordered to stop half a mile away. Here the leader of the gang jumped off and hurried away in the darkness.

Rest of Gang Dynamite Cars.

Meantime the rest of the gang was hurrying matters, and after a demand on the express messenger and mail clerks to open up, which was not complied with, big charges of dynamite were placed under the cars and touched off. The express car was badly shattered, but the express officials claim the robbers got nothing there.

The mail car was not badly injured, but an entrance was effected and all the mail pouches were cut open. Some seventy-five or a hundred pieces of registered mail were carried away.

While this was going on the flagman of the train escaped and went down the track to flag another train. He was met by the robbers and relieved of his watch.

Railroad and city detectives and United States secret service men by the score are working on the case.

Rob Texas Mail Car.

Texarkana, Ark., Dec. 13.—A bold robbery on the Cotton Belt railway was committed today at Bassett, Tex., thirty miles south of Texarkana, on the train coming north, in which Postal Clerk John N. Dennis was almost killed and the mail pouches of his car rifled of their contents. The amount stolen was considerable.

As the train left the Bassett water tank at 6 a. m. the express and mail cars were separated from the train, but the train crew soon had them coupled again. In the run from there to Texarkana the coaches were uncoupled twice in a mysterious manner.

Find Mail Clerk Unconscious.

Upon the arrival of the train here the United tates transfer clerk went to the door of the mail car and knocked for the postal clerk to open it. No response was given from the inside. Officials then forced an entrance to the car and found the clerk, John N. Dennis, stretched upon the floor apparently dead.

The registered packages had been ripped open and robbed of their contents, the most valuable of which was the Waco-Memphis through pouch, containing a large number of valuable packages.

It was found that Dennis was alive, but unconscious, with an ugly wound in the top of his head. Two hours after he was taken to the hospital he revived enough to give the details of the robbery.

Beaten with Fire Shovel.

Just as the train parted at Bassett tank Dennis went into the vestibule of the mail car to stir up the fire. When he opened the vestibule door he saw two men standing by the stove, one of whom dealt him a blow over the head with a heavy fire shovel. The first blow felled him and he was then beaten into a senseless condition. He knew nothing more until he was removed to the Texarkana Hospital. He is in a critical condition.

Examination of the car showed that the robbers gained entrance by crawling through a small trap door through the floor of the vestibule. In the vestibule is a crank with which the cars can be uncoupled, and it was evidently the intention of the robbers to disconnect and get control of both cars.

Officers are on the case, but there is little to work on, as the men could have left the car at three different places before the train arrived here.

Word reached here later that two suspects have been arrested at Naples, near the scene of the robbery, but none of the stolen packages was found.

Dennis is an old and trusted mail clerk.

GLEN FLORA SOLD FOR $2,800.

Town Along the Soo Railway Disposed Of Under Judgment of Foreclosure —Woman Is the Purchaser.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Dec. 13.—At a judgment foreclosure sale yesterday the Town of Glen Flora, on the Soo railway, was sold for $2,800 to Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley of this city. A mortgage against W. F. Switzer became due and as the Sheriff of Marinette had failed to find him, the mortgage was foreclosed without public notice

END OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

RECEIVER TO BE NAMED FOR OLD FRATERNAL ORDER.

Indiana Courts to Be Asked This Morning to Appoint a Legal Controller for the Insurance Company — Suit Affects Thirty States — Insolvency Directly Due to Galveston Disaster—Order Formed in 1879—Has Paid Out More than $13,000,000 in Benefits.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 14.—Attorney General Taylor, on behalf of the State of Indiana, will file suit in the Superior Court of Marion County this (Friday) morning, asking the appointment of a receiver for the Order of Chosen Friends, one of the largest fraternal insurance associations in the United States.

The filing of the suit will affect thirty States of the union, as the association has been authorized to do business in that number.

The pending claims aggregate about $300,000, and came to light through an examination made by George U. Bingham, expert of the Indiana Insurance department, last Wednesday. Immediately upon being advised of the condition of the association, Auditor of State Hart notified T. B. Linn, Supreme Recorder of the Chosen Friends, that the order was insolvent and that he would at once make application for a receiver.

Due to Galveston Flood.

The order has been carefully watched throughout the year, and to this is due the discovery of its insolvency. One of the primary causes of the failure of the organization is the great loss sustained in the Galveston disaster. The claims arising out of the death of members in the ill-fated city aggregated about $60,000.

An excessive loss of this kind, coming as it did all at one time, rendered the organization utterly incapable of meeting the obligations, except by increasing the assessments of the members to such an amount as to bring about their withdrawal from the order.

Dead Treasurer a Defaulter.

The examination instituted by the State Insurance department also revealed that former Supreme Treasurer William B. Wilson, who had been in office since 1895, had defaulted to the amount of $30,000. Mr. Wilson died last October, and the order is secured by a bond in one of the bonding companies and will lose nothing on account of this defalcation.

The order was organized about twenty years ago, and Indianapolis has always been the headquarters. At the time of organization no attention was paid to mortality tables, and as the members began to grow old and the dues increased it was found that the assessments had been fixed at a figure too low to meet the obligations.

At various times since the institution of the order it has been found necessary to increase the assessments, and members who had held certificates for a great number of years agreed to pay the increase, for the reason that they had reached an age when insurance in a regular life company could not be obtained.

Not Sufficiently Safeguarded.

No law governing fraternal insurance organizations existed in Indiana prior to the last two years. At that time it was too late to instil into the organization any of the safeguards thought necessary and that might have resulted in the avoidance of the present condition. Certificates of membership, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, were issued by the order, and the death claims have been met up to within the last year. In 1899 the order paid out over $700,000 in death claims.

The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows:

Supreme Councilor—H. H. Morse, 10 Wall street, New York.

Junior Past Supreme Councilor—W. G. Morris, Chicago.

Supreme Recorder—J. B. Linn, Indianapolis.

Supreme Treasurer—W. B. Wilson, Newark, N. J.

Supreme trustees—Joseph Clark Jr., chairman, New York; J. H. Hambirck, secretary, Louisville, Ky.; William F. Gibson, San Francisco; George W. Callahan, Washington, D. C.; David Sanders, San Antonio, Tex.

History of the Order.

The Order of Chosen Friends was founded in May, 1879, in Indianapolis, and after a short struggle for existence spread rapidly into neighboring States, and then to nearly every State in the country, until at present it has a total membership of 22,140 in thirty-one States. There are 551 local councils, divided as follows:

California	119	Nebraska	3
Nevada	4	New Jersey	53
Arizona	2	New York	75
Colorado	2	North Carolina	8
Connecticut	10	Ohio	45
District of Columbia	5	Ontario	3
Georgia	2	Oregon	1
Illinois	25	Pennsylvania	24
Indiana	20	South Carolina	7
Kansas	3	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	17	Texas	33
Maryland	3	Virginia	9
Michigan	26	Washington	1
Missouri	47	Wisconsin	4
Minnesota	11	At large	1
Montana	2		

The membership by States includes among the largest:

California	5,131	Indiana	1,358
Illinois	802	Connecticut	721
Missouri	1,662	Kentucky	611
New Jersey	1,250	Michigan	565
New York	4,304	Pennsylvania	550
North Carolina	1,043	Texas	1,908

According to the statement of the relief fund published in the December issue of the Chosen Friend, the official organ of the order, the balance on hand on Oct. 1, 1900, was $1,185.72. There has been since on assessments $53,920.69, making a total on hand of $55,106.41.

Disbursements in Twenty Years.

Out of this there has been paid:

Old age disabilities	$ 4,471
On twenty death claims	85,250
Held for delayed claims	10,000
Balance	2,385

The total benefits paid up to Oct. 31, 1900, as shown in the statement, are as follows:

On 7,027 deaths	$12,638,180
On 912 disabilities	688,820
On 342 old age disabilities	440,330
Total to Oct. 31, 1900	$13,767,150

There are fifteen subordinate councils of the Order of Chosen Friends in Chicago. Their names and meeting places are as follows:

Chicago No. 6; meets at 85 Madison street.

M. Oesterreicher No. 9; meets at 40 Randolph street.

California No. 15; meets at 175 West Twelfth street.

Spinoza No. 17; meets at 1546 Milwaukee avenue.

Bradford No. 24; meets at 40 Randolph street.

Crescent No. 25; meets at 40 Randolph street.

Douglas No. 28; meets at 77 Thirty-first street.

Harmony No. 31; meets at 1052 Milwaukee avenue.

Cosmopolitan No. 34; meets at 106 Randolph street.

Germania No. 35; meets at 406 West North avenue.

Mount Hope No. 37; meets at 169 South Center avenue.

Veritas No. 39; meets at 40 Randolph street.

Eintract-Friedens No. 41; meets at Seventy-fourth street and Ashland avenue.

Allemania No. 56; meets at Willow and North Halsted streets.

Fort Dearborn No. 57; meets at 40 Randolph street.

ROB WOMEN OF $3,000 AT HOME.

Masked Thugs Attack Mrs. Miada Hart and Mrs. H. H. Applin at 417 Washington Boulevard.

NO CLEW TO THIEVES.

Guest Seized in Dark Hall and Faints and the Hostess Also Becomes Unconscious.

ENTIRE HOUSE IS SEARCHED.

Neighbors, Roused by Victims' Cries, Find Jewel Boxes and Clothing in the Yard.

POLICE CRITICISE THE STORY.

Mrs. H. H. Applin, 417 Washington boulevard, formerly of West Bay City, Mich., and her guest, Mrs. Miada M. Hart of Indianapolis, Ind., were assaulted and robbed last night of diamonds, jewelry, and money aggregating $3,000, according to the values given by the women to the Desplaines street police. Masked burglars secured entrance to the residence, where the women, with Mrs. Hart's little daughter, were alone, by using the house latch key concealed in the vestibule of the front door.

As the house had been entered by burglars on election night it was supposed that the same men repeated their raid, and more successfully. The women said that they could not identify the burglars because of the masks they wore.

Empty jewel cases and clothing were found in the back yard by neighbors, who were startled by the screams of the women after the robbers had fled.

Police Object to Story.

The police maintained that the story of the burglary as related by the two women was unsatisfactory and insisted that the value of the jewels was overrated. Neighbors, however, said that the value of Mrs. Applin's jewels was well known in the vicinity and that she had been warned repeatedly to place them in safety deposit vaults.

At the time entrance to the house was secured the two women were alone with Mrs. Hart's child. Mrs. Applin, who is an invalid, was asleep on a couch in a sitting-room on the first floor. Mrs. Hart was sitting in a chair and her daughter was asleep in a bedroom up-stairs. Suddenly Mrs. Hart was aroused by noises above and thinking that they were made by her daughter she started up the stairway. In the darkness she was seized by the men. She affirmed that she lost consciousness then and when she recovered the thugs had made their escape.

She found Mrs. Applin unconscious on the couch, and knowing that she carried her diamonds in a bag in her gown she ran to her side to see if it had been taken. The jewels were missing.

Entire Dwelling Is Ransacked.

When E. S. Hoag, 418 Washington boulevard, and other neighbors who had been aroused by the women's screams, entered the house they found that it had been ransacked from top to bottom. Clothing and jewel cases were found in the back yard and in an alley. Mrs. Applin did not recover from the fright into which the entrance of the housebreakers had thrown her and she was unable to say what valuables were missing. Mrs. Hart said that the jewels which Mrs. Applin carried with her were worth $3,000.

An investigation by Lieutenant O'Hare of the West Lake Street Station showed that the housebreakers had used a latchkey kept in the vestibule. The outer door never is locked, according to the women, and the inner door could easily be opened by any one having a knowledge of the hiding place of the key.

The house is occupied by the two women, Mrs. Hart's daughter, and Harry Waters, a telegraph operator. He was absent at the time.

Mrs. Hart Tells of Robbery

Mrs. Hart, the second victim of the robbers, is a widow 35 years old, whose husband died seven years ago. She had sung in concerts prior to her marriage, and has relatives in Indianapolis and Galveston, Tex. She has been living in Chicago with her daughter, who is 8 years old, for five years.

"My daughter was asleep up-stairs and I was sitting by Mrs. Applin's side in the sitting-room down-stairs about 9 o'clock when I heard a noise on the stair," said Mrs. Hart in speaking of the robbery.

"I started toward the door and was caught by a man who grasped me by the throat and choked me. The next thing I knew I was lying in the hall, with my waist torn open. I have bruises on my left arm and a pain in my side. As soon as I recovered my senses I ran up-stairs to my daughter. In the meantime neighbors had come in and started to look for the robbers."

Mrs. Applin's Condition Serious.

Dr. A. H. Farley, who lives at 50 Ada street, was attending Mrs. Applin during the afternoon and was in the house up to 7:45 o'clock in the evening.

He said Mrs. Applin is a sufferer from a chronic nervous affection and had been in a semi-comatose condition the greater part of the afternoon. He was called to the house after the robbery and found Mrs. Applin in a serious condition, almost unable to speak. Her clothing had been torn and the jewel bag which she carried in her bosom was gone. Mrs. Applin was unable to say whether she had the jewelry with her at the time of the robbery.

Husband a Michigan Postmaster.

Bay City, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—H. H. Applin is postmaster of West Bay City and chairman of Republican Congressional committee of the Tenth District. He recently left for Florida in company with Congressman Crump. Applin and his wife separated ten or fifteen years ago. Her former home was in Toledo, where her father was a tug Captain.

COL. MILLS AND CADETS DISAGREE

Secretary Root May Find It Advisable to Change West Point Superintendent.

TROUBLE OVER ORDERS.

Representative Marsh of Illinois Seeks to Change Armament of State Militiamen.

NAVY NEEDS REPAIR FUND.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.

The peculiar attitude of Colonel A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has come to the notice of Secretary Root, and some recent events at West Point for which that officer is more or less responsible may lead to his detachment from the attractive billet which he holds. When Colonel Mills was selected for the duty of Superintendent of the academy the appointment was generally commended. He was a Captain of cavalry, and had gained a temporary promotion which carried him up three grades in rank and salary, by extraordinary service. Since he has been at West Point, however, he has created a great deal of discontent among the cadets. A short time ago he issued orders which prohibited the cadet officers from speaking to "plebes." The former resented this action and held a secret meeting at which it was decided to make formal protest against Colonel Mills' order.

Secretary Root May Transfer Col. A. L. Mills.

The cadet officers maintained that they could not be compelled either to speak or not to speak with juniors, and that such an order as Colonel Mills had issued was quite as contrary to military custom as would be an order from the War department prohibiting commissioned officers from noticing enlisted men.

Colonel Mills' order was decided by the senior cadets to be contrary to the principles of an American institution. Their protest reached Colonel Mills, who was compelled to rescind the order, but he at once replaced the then cadet officers with another batch.

The action nearly demoralized the academy, and at one time all the cadet officers had signed their resignations and sent them in to Colonel Mills. The affair has been kept quiet and the details have only recently become known.

Colonel Marsh will endeavor to have a measure adopted at this session of Congress providing for the better armament of the National Guards. It is his intention to secure the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of War to exchange Krag-Jorgensen rifles for the old Springfield rifles now used by the militia. This measure will require no appropriation, and this feature makes it easier to secure favorable action. The government is now manufacturing Krag-Jorgensen rifles at the rate of about 600 a day, and it would be a simple matter to equip the National Guard with them.

Plans Better Arms for the State Militiamen.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor, will ask Congress for $1,000,000, the amount which is necessary to complete repairs on ships of war during the remainder of the current fiscal year. Congress appropriated $6,000,000 for that period, and of that fund $4,000,000 have been expended. It will be necessary to appropriate $7,000,000 for the next fiscal year. The repair work under the Navy department is steadily increasing. A vast amount of work is being done at the various navy yards. The pay under the construction department at the New York Navy Yard amounts to $110,000 per month. Among the important projects under way at that establishment is the repairs of the Baltimore, estimated to cost $300,000; extensive changes on board the New York, the conversion of the Alliance from a steamship to a sailing vessel, and the overhauling of the Cincinnati and Montgomery.

$1,000,000 More Needed for Navy Repairs.

The pay roll at the Norfolk yard amounts to $100,000 per month in the construction department. The San Francisco is being overhauled at a cost of $500,000, and will not be ready for service until next June. The Terror and a large number of colliers are being fitted for service.

At Mare Island the construction pay roll amounts to $75,000 and work is being done on the Boston and Marblehead, among other projects.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster, who are about to leave for South America, were at a farewell dinner given for them this evening by the Mexican Ambassador and Madam Aspiros.

Much of mystery attends the disappearance of a large sum of money, said to amount to $30,000. Fully half of this sum was raised by subscription and public entertainment in Philadelphia. It was understood that this money was sent to Washington and the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have a local chapter here comprised largely of army and navy women, understood that they were to have a liberal slice of the fund, the purpose of which was the relief of destitute wives and orphans of regular soldiers and sailors. The benevolent women who are most directly interested in the disbursement of such a sum have not been able to trace it. An inquiry has been made without much success as to its fate. It does not seem to have reached any one in Washington who is willing to acknowledge custody of it.

Large Fund Is Sought in Vain in Washington.

Mrs. Stanley Brown will return to Washington before the holidays. She will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Garfield, who will remain here for the winter.

It will be interesting to the male school children of the United States to know that the House has agreed to a bill introduced by Colonel Marsh of Illinois, which permits the President to detail in addition to the army and navy officers now authorized, retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy, as military instructors in the schools of the United States, where such instruction is authorized by the educational authorities and where the services of the instructors are requested. The only expense to the schools will be the cost of commutation of quarters of the officers.

Army to Help Educate School Children.

The preamble of the act recites that as the national defense must depend upon the volunteer service of the people, the schools which shall adopt a system of military instruction are entitled to the assistance of the government, in order to secure to the United States such knowledge of military affairs among the youth of the country as will render them efficient as volunteers, if called upon for the national defense.

Colonel Marsh said: "If this measure is adopted it will result in giving the youth of the country military training which will be valuable to the government in time of need."

He is confident the bill will be adopted by the Senate.

Representative J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania has rented the house which was formerly the home of ex-Secretary Sherman. This house will, thus again this winter be the scene of important social events, as it was in former days during the lifetime of its late owner.

Another Plan to Fix Ratio of Congressmen.

Another scheme for fixing the membership of Congress was presented today. This one comes from Representative Burleigh of Maine, who is a member of the Committee of Census, but it is believed this scheme represents his views alone. The measure provides for 387 members. If this scheme is adopted Illinois, New York, and Texas will gain three members each and Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania will gain two each. The following States will gain one member: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The representation of the States, if this plan is adopted, would be:

Alabama	9	Nebraska	6
Arkansas	7	Nevada	1
California	8	New Hampshire	2
Colorado	3	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	5	New York	37
Delaware	1	North Carolina	10
Florida	3	North Dakota	2
Georgia	11	Ohio	21
Idaho	1	Oregon	2
Illinois	25	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	13	Rhode Island	2
Iowa	12	South Carolina	7
Kansas	8	South Dakota	3
Kentucky	11	Tennessee	10
Louisiana	7	Texas	16
Maine	4	Utah	2
Maryland	6	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	14	Virginia	10
Michigan	12	Washington	5
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	8	Wisconsin	11
Missouri	16	Wyoming	1
Montana	1		

Under this plan the representation of none of the States would be reduced.

Courtesy of Committee Is Appreciated.

"Representatives Reeves and Burton and, in fact, all the members of the Rivers and Harbors committee," said Colonel Isaac Taylor of Peoria, a member of the Illinois Valley association, "deserve much credit, and the thanks of Illinois for the courtesy shown the representatives of that State in granting such a satisfactory hearing for a fourteen-foot survey of the Illinois and Desplaines Rivers with a view to constructing a deep waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. The meeting lasted more than two hours, the longest one granted for six years. It was a decided compliment to the State of Illinois, especially as the committee went to the trouble of holding a night session so as to give us ample opportunity to present our case. I merely want to put myself on record as giving Mr. Reeves and Mr. Burton credit for what they have done."

Reception to the Forestry Association.

Members of the American Forestry association, which convened in Washington yesterday, attended a reception given them this evening by Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter at their home on Dupont circle. It had been intended to have the reception at Warrenton, Va., but as it was impossible for the association to go there the place was changed to the town house. It was the first time that this home had been the scene of a large reception for over a year, as last season the family was abroad and the house was closed. The reception was an unusually brilliant affair.

Those receiving were: Mrs. Leiter, Miss Leiter, Miss Daisy Leiter, Miss Tuckerman, the Misses Pauncefote, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Postlethwite, Mrs. Aldis, and the Misses Kean.

Among the invited guests were: Governor Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Frank Rollins, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock, Land Commissioner Hermann, Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Geographical Survey Henry Gannett, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Willis Moore, Chief of the Weather bureau, Dr. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey; Professor W. J. McGee of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. Bailey Willis, Professor Newcomb, General Greely, Mr. F. H. Newell, Mr. G. F. Becker, and S. P. Langley.

All the members of the Geological Survey and the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture and Forestry were also present.

REVENUE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Debate on the Proposed Reduction in War Taxes to Be Closed This Afternoon.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The debate upon the war revenue reduction bill continued in the House today. The speakers were Messrs. Grosvenor [O.], Bartholdt [Mo.], Hill [Conn.], Boutell [Ill.], McClellan [N. Y.], Newlands [Nev.], Levy [N. Y.], and Underwood [Ala.].

Mr. McClellan said he regretted that the majority had not taken advantage of the present opportunity to reform our whole scheme of internal taxation. He argued that there should be a balance in the budget, but said there was no necessity for a surplus.

Mr. Grosvenor [O.] followed. He recalled the statement of former President Cleveland that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation. He planted himself, he said, upon that doctrine and proceeded to argue that the pending bill was framed upon it. The Republican party, he said, while in power had never shown a deficit in the Treasury.

Mr. Newlands [Nev.] argued that the proposed reduction in taxation was not sufficient; that even with the estimated extraordinary expenses a much deeper cut could be made.

Mr. Bartholdt [Mo.] assailed the proposed reduction on beer, which he contended was not sufficient.

Mr. Boutell [Ill.] also criticised the bill. He disliked it, he said, not so much for what it did as for what it failed to do. He recalled the words of the Republican leaders when the war revenue act was passed, to the effect that it was strictly a war measure and would be repealed when the war was over. To keep faith with the people the pledge then made should be redeemed. He thought this could be done by abolishing the taxes one-third now, one-third on July 1, 1901, and one-third on Jan. 1, 1902. Mr. Boutell admitted, however, that if his views did not prevail he would vote for the bill.

General debate on the bill will close at 2 o'clock tomorrow, and Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, expects the bill to pass before adjournment tomorrow.

The House today adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from Friday, Dec. 21, to Thursday, Jan. 3, 1901.

CALUMET CAR JUMPS TRACKS, ROLLS INTO A DITCH, AND HURTS FOUR.

Spreading of Rails at Seventy-ninth Street and South Chicago Avenue Results in the Injury of Conductor, Motorman, and Two Passengers.

An electric car on the Calumet Electric Street railway jumped the track at Seventy-ninth street and South Chicago avenue while running at full speed yesterday afternoon. After leaving the track the car plunged along the frozen ground for nearly fifty feet and then turned over on its side in a ditch by the road. Four persons were injured by the accident. Two of these were the motorman and conductor of the car and two were passengers, the only persons who were on board. The passengers were only slightly hurt, and they left the scene without giving their names. The injured employés are:

Deein, Charles, conductor, face cut and body bruised; jumped from the car after it left the track.

Feer, August, motorman, left hand severely cut and body bruised; carried into the ditch with the car.

Spreading of the rails is said to have been the cause of the accident. The car was bound from South Chicago to Auburn Park. No report of the affair was made to the police by the street car company.

Two persons were injured by stepping from a north-bound Lincoln avenue car in front of a south-bound train at Lincoln and Fullerton avenues last evening. The injured:

Bingham, Joel, dentist, legs bruised and back injured; taken to his residence, 202 Belden avenue.

Hutchinson, Miss Rachael, nurse, 1142 Washington boulevard; taken to the home of Mr. Bingham; injured about the back and hips.

Miss Hutchinson and Dr. Bingham had just left the car and did not notice the approaching train. The grip car struck them, knocking both to the ground. Physicians pronounced their injuries to be not of a serious nature.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY DOOMED.

President McKinley Informed After Caucus It Cannot Be Ratified.

SENATORS ARE IN REVOLT.

Foraker Amendment Abrogating Clayton-Bulwer Agreement Demanded.

TWO PROTOCOLS ALSO FAIL.

(Continued from first page.)

wherein the Secretary considered his personal reputation at stake.

The unpleasant thing about the situation is that these agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua now fall to the ground because the Hay treaty has been amended by vote of the Senate, while the agreements were based exclusively on the unamended treaty as it left the State department last February.

Text of the Protocol.

To show this new and most remarkable move on the part of the Secretary of State THE TRIBUNE has obtained from the secret files of the Senate the text of the agreement with Costa Rica, which reads as follows:

"Protocol of an agreement between the governments of the United States and of Costa Rica, in regard to future negotiations for the construction of an interoceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua.

"It is agreed between the two governments that when the President of the United States is authorized by law to acquire control of such territory now belonging to Costa Rica as may be desirable and necessary on which to construct and protect a canal of depth and capacity sufficient for the passage of vessels of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near San Juan del Notre, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua to Brito on the Pacific Ocean, they mutually engage to enter into negotiations with each other to settle the plan and agreement, in detail, found necessary to accomplish the construction and to provide for the ownership and control of the proposed canal.

"As preliminary to such further negotiations it is forthwith agreed that the course of said canal and terminals thereof shall be the same that were stated in a treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain on Feb. 5, 1900, and now pending in the Senate of the United States for confirmation, and the provisions of the same shall be adhered to by the United States and Costa Rica.

"In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate in Washington, this — day of December, 1900."

Hay Acts in Good Faith.

It is said by some of the Senators that Secretary Hay has been singularly misled regarding the temper of the Senate. He believed his treaty would be ratified intact after the election, but the events of today have demonstrated exactly the contrary. The friends of the Secretary, therefore, assert that he made these similar agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua entirely in good faith, but the majority of the Senators will consider it an attempt to bully them.

Must Be Further Amended.

In looking over the situation today it has become apparent, as indicated in the foregoing, that the treaty must be amended to a remarkable extent before it can be ratified, and it is significant that all the amendments now insisted upon are in the line of high-grade Americanism and particularly intended to meet the objections urged against the treaty by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other influential newspapers east and west.

In the first place, it should be understood that the Davis amendment does not in so many words permit the United States to protect itself in case of war even to the extent of seizing upon the canal. The first five clauses of the Hay treaty provide: That the canal shall be free and open in war; that it shall not be blockaded; that vessels shall pass through without taking on stores; that no belligerent shall disembark troops or munitions of war; and that war vessels of a belligerent shall not remain in the waters of the canal longer than twenty-four hours at a time.

The Davis amendment provides that none of these sections "shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 65 to 17. Those voting against it were Senators:

Mason,	Hansbrough,	Rawlins,
Wolcott,	Bard,	Morgan,
Elkins,	Wellington,	Pettus,
Tillman,	Frye,	Money,
Penrose,	Lindsay,	Stewart.
Beveridge,	Platt [Conn.]	

Jones and Simon were paired for the amendment. The vote in opposition to the amendment must not be misunderstood. Several Senators voted against it because they were opposed to the whole treaty, root and branch. Others voted against because the amendment is made to section 5, whereas the clause forbidding fortifications is section 7, and it was feared the Davis amendment would not be held in an international court to apply to anything which follows it, inasmuch as it referred specifically by numbers to the first five sections.

Must Abrogate Old Treaty.

Senator Mason, for instance, explained his position when he gave his vote and said he would have voted for the Davis amendment if it had followed section 7 and covered the fortifications. Senator Mason went on to say, however, as did Senator Elkins and many others, that the greatest danger of the Hay treaty lay in the reenactment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which would forbid the United States for all time to come acquiring any territory in the isthmus, whether used for the canal or not. There was a strong sentiment in the Senate therefore in favor of the passage of what is known as the Foraker amendment.

The Hay treaty recognizes the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by name, and declares that the old convention of 1850 had laid down a "general principle" of neutralization which the new agreement will not impair. Article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is thus reenacted, and that article covers every possible canal or railway route across the Isthmus. More than that, the United States and Great Britain, by that article of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, guarantee to protect the Panama Canal and every isthmus railroad or route and throw them open to the citizens of every nation which is willing to join in that protection.

Object of Foraker Amendment.

The object of the Foraker amendment is not only to knock all this reenactment of this old treaty, but also to abrogate that old convention in so many words, thus permitting what is left of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to stand as the only agreement between the United States and Great Britain regarding transportation routes across the Isthmus.

Not only is the Senate in this mood, but there is another section of the Hay treaty which is likely to be scratched off the document entirely. This is article 3, which reads:

"The high contracting parties will immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it."

Offends American Sentiment.

This article has become especially offensive to the strong American sentiment. They say that this invitation to the entire world to participate in the control of the Nicaraguan Canal, which the United States is to dig and pay for, is a complete surrender of the entire Monroe doctrine, and this article has brought down upon the unfortunate head of Secretary Hay more violent criticism from the Senate than anything else.

The special committee which visited the President tonight assured him, therefore, that it would be necessary to pass the Foraker amendment and to wipe out article 3 before the treaty could be ratified.

President Said to Yield.

At midnight it was said the President has agreed to the terms merely to save the shell of the treaty. If this plan is carried out, as seems likely, the treaty itself will be a mere shadow of the agreement which Secretary Hay had hoped would become his diplomatic monument. With the amendment made as indicated the treaty would be a declaration that the United States can construct the canal at its own expense and that the canal shall be neutral to all nations with the single exception that when the United States believes its own defense to be at stake it may thereupon use the canal for military purposes, but no other nation is given that privilege.

There is so little left of the Hay treaty after making these amendments which are now insisted upon that it is hardly believed that Great Britain will at all agree to them. It is figured out, however, that these amendments, which are thoroughly American in their scope, would at least take all the sting out of the treaty and would perhaps save the Secretary of State from some humiliation if the actual rejection of his treaty should come from Great Britain and not from the Senate of his own country.

The indications tonight are therefore that the Senate will ratify the treaty ultimately with the radical amendments suggested.

The worst feature of the situation is that legislation for the canal is now practically impossible. Secretary Hay's singular action in negotiating the agreement with Costa Rica and Nicaragua in such a way as to make them absolutely dependent on the ratification of the Hay treaty in its original form has rendered it impossible for this country to take any diplomatic steps at the present time toward the actual building of the canal. The negotiations with the two states on the isthmus will have to be begun all over again, for the Hay treaty is already amended and it will be a mere skeleton after the Senate gets done with it.

ENGLAND MAY NOT CONSENT.

London Press Declares United States Will Not Be Permitted to Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Morning Post, commenting on the adoption by the United States Senate of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, says that any open-minded observer must be convinced that the policy of the United States is no longer consistent with the terms or spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"If the United States government declares that that treaty no longer accords with its policy there is no means known to international law for upholding the treaty. The only known method of inducing a state to accept an obligation of which it is tired is compulsion.

"That method is out of the question."

Seeks a Way Out.

The Graphic says: "We have little doubt that the statesmen of Washington and Downing street are quite prepared to find an amicable way out of the difficulty created by the unreasonableness of the American jingoes. The amendment cannot, of course, be accepted by this country. We don't quite see how the jingoes will get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

Cannot Accept Amendments.

Discussing the proposal to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Standard says:

"The suggestion will certainly be approached by us with every desire to assist the United States to carry out the project which would be highly beneficial to their own commerce, but it cannot be supposed that we shall abandon all the rights secured to us by the convention which we have upheld for half a century without solid consideration in return. That the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be accepted by us as now amended is out of the question.

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty now remains in operation unchanged in validity. It would be insulting to the people and government of the United States to assume that they would denounce it without offering an equitable equivalent or would contemplate the gross illegality of disregarding it."

Back to Venezuelan Days.

"The jingoes and anti-English Senators have triumphed," says the Chronicle, "and we are back again today to where we were at the time of the Venezuela quarrel, and Cleveland's insolent speech. We cannot possibly allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be thus imperiously set aside."

PORCH-CLIMBER VISITS E. G. CONLEY RESIDENCE; GETS $250 IN PROPERTY.

House on Oakley Boulevard Entered by Burglar While Companion Stands on Watch—Family at Dinner at the Time.

Porch climbers visited the residence of E. G. Conley, 411 Oakley boulevard, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening and secured property worth $250. They escaped without detection, although the police have imperfect descriptions of two men who are supposed to have been the robbers.

Entrance was effected by climbing to the top of the front portico of the house and forcing open the window to the hall bedroom. This room has been unused for several months, but entrance to the bedroom of Mrs. Conley was secured from it.

All of the members of the family were at dinner at 6:15 o'clock. The police learned that two men walked south in Oakley boulevard from Taylor street shortly after 6 o'clock. Occupants of an adjoining house saw them stop in front of the Conley residence. One of them entered the yard, and apparently went around to the side or rear entrance. The other remained in front and glanced up and down the street.

Once inside of the bedroom the thief had little difficulty in finding booty. From a closet he secured a seal jacket worth $150, and from a jewel case on the dresser he took a diamond ring and a watch, valued at $100. No attempt was made to search the other rooms.

The window was left open and a current of cold air invaded the rooms of the lower floor. This served to give notice after the robbery, but the thief had escaped.

Thieving has commenced again in Woman's Hall at Northwestern University, and as a result the "coeds" have resumed the custom of sleeping with their beds against the doors. The latest victims are Harriet Durham and Bessie Whiffler, whose rooms were looted yesterday afternoon. Miss Whiffler lost $15 from her pocketbook. Miss Durham lost $10. Mystery is added by the fact that the door to the girls' room was locked when they returned. It was believed that the recent arrest and conviction of Etta Jennings had effectively stopped the thieving.

Two men giving the names of Fred Johnson and John Smith were arrested early yesterday morning after a chase in which pistol shots were fired for attempting to rob the clothing store of David Bloomingfeld, 712 Milwaukee avenue. About $1,000 worth of merchandise had been tied into bundles and was ready for removal.

Three masked robbers entered the saloon of John Wolf, 290 Fulton street, at an early hour in the morning, pointed revolvers at the proprietor, and forced him into the ice box. The thieves then helped themselves to $13 from the cash register and a quantity of liquors and cigars.

EX-GOVERNOR WOLCOTT ILL.

Former Executive of Massachusetts Attacked by Typhoid Fever at His Home in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Former Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, who for a week or ten days has been ill with typhoid fever at his home in this city, and who was thought to be on the road to recovery, suffered a relapse today and his condition is reported as alarming.

HANNA DEFENDS SUBSIDY BILL.

Ohio Senator Declares Merchant Marine Must Be Induced by Law.

NEED OF THE MEASURE.

Says America Must Find Foreign Markets or Curtail Production.

NOT A MATTER OF DOLLARS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—For nearly three hours today Senator Hanna of Ohio addressed the Senate upon the pending ship subsidy bill. While he had spoken heretofore on the floor of the Senate, his effort today really was his first formal speech to the body since he became a member of it. Since coming to the Senate Mr. Hanna has devoted much time and labor to the preparation of the ship subsidy bill, and, as he is regarded by his colleagues as one of the best informed public men on the question, his speech was given unusually close attention.

In opening his address, Mr. Hanna said the pending measure was believed to be the most practical legislation that could be enacted upon the subject. He then sketched rapidly the rise of the shipping industry of the great lakes. He maintained that this great shipping industry on the lakes had been fostered and protected by salutary and wise navigation laws. To the advantage of these laws was added the liberal appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the harbors of the great lakes.

Marine Interests Need Protection.

Mr. Hanna maintained that in order to build up the American merchant marine it was necessary to have not only capital and experience but it was necessary likewise "to afford our foreign carrying trade protection —some kind of inducement—by law." If this protection should be afforded, said Mr. Hanna, the growth of the American merchant marine would be on a par with the growth of the shipping industry on the great lakes. He declared there was not today a question so important to the maritime nations of the old world as the prevention of American competition on the high seas. The foreign commerce of the United States is four times larger today than it was in 1860, and yet the proportion of the foreign-carrying trade is now less than one-third what it was in 1860. This, said he, is a most humiliating decline in a great national industry. He added:

There is no popular question which appeals so strongly to the American people as does this one of building up the sea power of the nation. It is a simple question of business as affecting the investment of capital, although there is a phase of it that appeals to the patriotism of the American people.

American Line a Loser.

Adverting to the amount of the subsidy which would be drawn by the vessels of the American International Navigation company, Mr. Hanna said he did not propose to evade any of the slanders or calumnious assertions of anybody in connection with this matter. He declared that the four ships of the American line which are carriers of mail had not made a net dollar since they came under the American flag.

He challenged the assertion of Mr. Clay that each of the fast vessels of the American line would draw $304,000 annually from the proposed subsidy.

Mr. Clay directed the Ohio Senator's attention to the testimony of Mr. Clyde, a steamship owner, before the Commerce committee, in the course of which he stated the American line vessels would receive that sum of subsidy.

"I am not using Mr. Clyde's figures," replied Mr. Hanna, "but my own."

Thereupon Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, and one of the strongest advocates of the pending measure, also had said the American line vessels would receive $304,090 annually from the subsidy.

After asserting that his figures showed that the American line vessels would receive less than $290,000 a year each, Mr. Hanna declared that with the subsidy the vessels of that line would not earn as much as was earned by the vessels of the Cunard and White Star lines under the mail subsidies received from Great Britain.

"There is no profit in that line," declared Mr. Hanna, "and there never will be a profit under present conditions."

Auxiliary to the Navy.

Mr. Hanna dwelt at length upon the desirability of having a large merchant marine to draw upon for auxiliary ships in case of war.

"Will all ships auxiliary to the naval power of the United States," inquired Mr. Vest, "such vessels as transports and supply ships, participate in this proposed subsidy?"

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Hanna.

"Then," retorted Mr. Vest, "the language of the bill ought to be changed."

Opposed by All Europe.

After dwelling at length upon the efforts of the maritime nations of Europe to prevent the investment by Americans of capital in the upbuilding of an American marine and urging that the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal, together with the rehabilitation of this country's marine power, was only a part of the great problem of transportation, Mr. Hanna said that no plainer proposition than that contained in the pending bill ever was presented. It would attract capital and lay the foundation for a great industry.

The enactment of the measure into law, he urged, would benefit materially the shipbuilding industry and create the demand for labor in every department of business and commerce.

"We must either find foreign markets for our surplus products," Mr. Hanna declared, "or we must curtail our productions of agriculture and manufactures one-third. Think what that would mean. It would mean the throwing out of employment of thousands and tens of thousands of men and the consequent increased competition for employment."

America Now a World Power.

Continuing, Mr. Hanna maintained that the recent achievements of the United States had placed this country in the firing line of nations and all citizens were proud to know that it was respected everywhere. He added:

In this position as a world power shall we shrink from responsibility on questions that are defensible from every standpoint of reason and business? When we see this opportunity open to us to possess ourselves of our share of the foreign markets (or more than our share, for when the American people start in any direction they generally get what they go for), why should we not avail ourselves of it?

Mr. Hanna in conclusion said:

"In my appeal to the American people for the reestablishment of the great shipbuilding industry I want to put on higher grounds than mere dollars and cents. It is away and beyond that point in patriotism and pride in our national life. As to the popularity or unpopularity of this measure, I stand here to say that every line of it is in the interest of the American people. Upon that basis I make my appeal for its passage and leave the question in your hands."

Nominated by the President.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Judson C. Clements of Georgia, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; a reappointment.

John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (The nomination of Mr. Yerkes to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Kentucky withdrawn.)

The following recess nominations were confirmed:

Consuls—Church Howe of Nebraska, at Sheffield, England; J. C. Ingersoll of Illinois, at Cartagena, Colombia.

If You Have Rheumatism,

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 15, for six bottles of the only certain cure; express prepaid. If cured, pay $5.00—if not, it is free.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

Ladies' Furs

Superb gifts for the holidays

Precisely the same goods handled by the exclusive furrier, yet sold here at much smaller margin of profit.

Ladies' Jackets

Genuine Alaska seal jackets . . . 22 inches long . . . box front . . . best of trimming . . . handsomely tailored . . . sold by the furrier at $250 . . . The Hub's price . . . $195

Genuine seal jackets . . . newest styles . . . 22 inches long . . . silk lined . . . finely finished . . . furrier's price $160 . . . at The Hub . . . $145

Ladies' genuine Hudson Bay otter jackets . . . $120

Ladies' best Hudson Bay beaver jackets . . . $110

Ladies' best quality near seal jackets . . . $37.50

Ladies' electric seal jackets . . . selected skins . . . $25.00

Collarettes

Finest Hudson Bay beaver tab collarettes . . . 8 large fox tails . . . $25.00

Black marten tab collarettes with whole skin Persian lamb yoke . . . 8 large tails . . . $18.50

Fine near seal tab collarettes . . . Persian lamb yoke . . . not pieced . . . only . . . $12.50

Storm collars

Best Hudson Bay beaver collars . . . 6 tails . . . $15.00

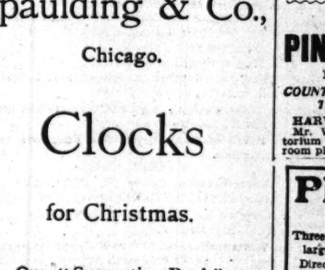
Fine electric seal collars . . . 6 large fox tails . . . $5.98

Genuine black marten collars . . . 8 marten tails . . . $10.00

Full line of muffs of all descriptions.

Holiday umbrellas

A great special purchase of high-grade umbrellas at prices far below the usual cost.



1,500 All silk umbrellas . . . the well-known Levantine grades . . . sweet handles of solid ivory, stag horn, genuine Cape Horn, box wood, furze and pimento woods . . . all handsomely trimmed with sterling silver (925-1000 fine) . . . umbrellas which if bought in the regular way would have to sell at $5, $6 and $7 . . . Our price for your choice of lot . . . $3.85

OFFER No. 2—750 taffeta umbrellas . . . best paragon frames . . . hundreds of handles of all descriptions . . . ordinarily they sell at $5.50 . . . our special holiday price . . . $1.98

Finer grades at $3.98, $4.50, $5, $8, $10 and up to the finest at $25.

Open evenings till 9 until Xmas.

Reduced Prices

To reduce an overstock we offer, for the balance of December (prior to inventory, January 1st) a discount of from

10% to 25% on

more than 12,000 pieces of new, stylish

Furniture.

Just in time for the Holidays!

NOTE: Our upholstered furniture is shown in the muslin. There is still time to get such pieces covered, and home in time for Christmas—if you buy NOW.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,

222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Spaulding & Co.,

Chicago.

Clocks

for Christmas.

Our "Suggestion Book" mailed on application.

Spaulding & Co.

Jackson Boulevard cor. State St. Chicago

EDUCATIONAL.

WINTER TERM OPENS JAN. 2

Experienced Teachers . . Thorough Instruction.

For prospectus address

O. M. POWERS, Principal,

7 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MORGAN PARK ACADEMY

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Winter Term will begin January 2. New students will be received; new classes will be formed in many subjects. Thorough preparation for all colleges and technical schools. The new gymnasium affords excellent opportunity for indoor physical training.

Send for catalogue to Dean Wayland J. Chase, Morgan Park, Ill.

WINTER RESORTS.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL

DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.

COUNTRY CLUB, GOLF LINKS, QUAIL AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.

HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Mr. Wood or Mr. Frazier will be at the Auditorium Hotel to make engagements and show room plans Dec. 15th to 25th, 12 to 2.

PINEHURST,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Three fine hotels, including the Carolina, the largest in the State. Fifty furnished cottages. Direct connection from New York and Boston. Full Golf Course, Finest in the South. Address Resident Manager, Pinehurst, N. C.

HOTEL BON AIR

AUGUSTA, GA.

This well known hotel will open on Dec. 15th, 1900. Select patronage. An excellent golf course and facilities for all outdoor sports. Only 22 hours from New York; three through trains daily, with Pullman accommodations. For particulars address

Also MANAGER NEW FRONTENAC, THOUSAND ISLANDS, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. One of the most elegant of summer hotels.

HAMILTON HOTEL, BERMUDA.

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.

Situated on high elevation in the center of the city of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

HOTELS

THE ONTARIO North State and Ontario-sts.

High-class family and transient hotel. Special attention to families wishing to stop a short time in the city. GEORGE P. HARLOW, Prop.

LEXINGTON HOTEL, Michigan-av. and 22d-st.—American plan, $2.50 per day up; European, $1.00 per day up. Permanent American, $15.00 per week up; European, $5.00 per week up. Fireproof.

PORTO RICO. ORIENTAL LANDS. POPULAR TOURS.

Jan. 5th, Feb. 2d and 16th, March 2d [Illustrated Programs; 24 days, all expenses $190.00. 3rd Annual Tour to Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Syria, Turkey Greece, Italy, France England. Jan 22nd, 1901, 130 days, all expenses $1,800. Illustrated programs ready. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 103 ADAMS-ST.

SHAYNE'S Best Alaska Seal Skin, Persian Lamb and Hudson Bay Otter Jackets. Best styles. Lowest prices. FURS

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S, 189 State-st. HATS

CHINA OFFERS TERMS OF PEACE.

Dowager Consents to the Return of the Emperor to Pekin.

READY TO PAY $200,000,000

Agrees to Permit a Guard of 2,000 Soldiers at Each Foreign Legation.

ADVISER IN EACH PROVINCE.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, Dec. 14, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that information has reached Viceroy Chang Chi Tung that the Dowager Empress has agreed to accept the following peace conditions:

First, that the Emperor return to Pekin at an early date.

Second, that China shall pay an indemnity of £40,000,000 ($200,000,000).

Third, that each legation can maintain a guard of 2,000 men.

Fourth, that a foreign adviser be appointed in each province of the empire.

The dispatch adds that Li Hung Chang has received permission from the Dowager Empress to take the imperial seal from the Forbidden City and to use it in the negotiations.

Still Deadlock at Pekin.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
PEKIN, Dec. 13.—The delay on the part of the British government in instructing its Minister to sign the preliminary note agreed on by all the foreign representatives is causing much worry here, as it is feared that it means another change in the document. It took many weeks to reach the present agreement, and any suggestion of change may cause an equally long delay.

In conversation a day or two ago Li Hung Chang said:

"After the treaty of peace has been concluded China will of her own accord send envoys to Germany and Japan to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, and Akira Sugiyama, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation at Pekin. It will not be necessary for the representatives of the allies to press this point.

Says Kwang Su Is a Christian.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—During today's session of the Reichstag Dr. Stoecker, former court chaplain, said he had received private letters asserting that the reason the Empress Dowager hates Emperor Kwang Su is that the latter has actually become a Christian.

Incendiary Placards at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Dec. 13.—The city was placarded today with statements inciting the people and the members of the secret societies to unite and rise during the month of January and drive out all the foreigners. Crowds gathered around the placards, but no actual outbreak is reported.

Says England Will Sign.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The latest advice from Pekin, from official sources, is that England has signified a willingness to sign the agreement reached by the foreign Ministers with a slight amendment, which is said to be rather in the nature of a mere change in form rather than an amendment of the scope of the agreement at any material point.

Tells How Tuan Escaped.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 13.—According to the North China Daily News, Prince Tuan escaped from Tung Kuan under the disguise of a Buddhist with shaven head, bound for western Mongolia to join the assistant Delai, Lami, at Kokoner. He was traced to Lanchou, capital of Kansu, through which city he passed in the garb of a Buddhist pilgrim. He was last heard from at Tinghsia, the native city of General Tung Fuh Siang, under whose protection he is alleged to have traveled.

DR. PARKER SAYS IT'S A HOAX.

London Preacher Denies He Has Asked Gaiety Theater Manager to Act as His Dramatic Editor.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Central News says the editor of the Sun has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Parker of the City Temple, who will edit that paper from Dec. 17 to Dec. 22, in which the pastor denounces the "villainous letter" printed this morning, in which he was quoted as requesting George Edwardes, manager of the Gaiety Theater, to deal with the dramatic reviews during his (Dr. Parker's) editorship. Mr. Parker says: "From beginning to end the letter is a hoax or a lie or both."

DOUBT ON DOWIE'S PROJECT.

Secretary of Lacemakers' Society Says Only Ten Have Gone from Nottingham.

LONDON BUREAU THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, London, Dec. 14, 3 A. M.

A certain amount of skepticism in regard to Dowie's promises and the future of the lacemakers of Zion exists in the mind of Secretary Appleton of the Nottingham Lacemakers' society. He told the London Trades council last night that only ten had gone from Nottingham, although from what he heard one might believe there is to be enough lace made in Zion both for this world and the next.

DISASTER ON CHINESE BOAT.

Crowd Rushes to Side to See Man Overboard, Upsetting Vessel, Drowning Two Hundred.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
HONGKONG, Dec. 13.—A frightful disaster, resulting in the loss of 200 lives, occurred today on the West River. A man fell overboard from a steamer near Hokow, and the 400 passengers aboard made a rush to the side of the vessel to see what would become of him. The steamer was overloaded and the sudden uneven distribution of weight caused it to capsize. Everybody was thrown into the water and before aid could reach them 200 of the passengers were drowned.

STATISTICIAN MULHALL DEAD.

Founder of First English Newspaper in South America Dies in London.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Michael G. Mulhall, the statistician, is dead. He was born in 1836. [Michael G. Mulhall founded in 1861 the Buenos Ayres Standard, the first English daily paper printed in South America. He was elected to the committee of the British association in 1884 and attended the Anglo-American scientific congress held in Philadelphia that year. His principal works were the "Dictionary of Statistics," "The Progress of the World," and the "Industries and Wealth of Nations."]

RUMOR OF BOER VICTORY.

BRITISH SAID TO HAVE LOST HEAVILY AT BARBERTON.

Camp of General Clements Reported to Have Been Attacked by Burghers, Who Captured the Camp, Killed Many Officers, and Captured Four Companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers—Story Has No Official Confirmation.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily Express publishes a rumor of a serious disaster to the British arms. According to this report, the Boers attacked the camp of General Clements in the Barberton district, capturing the camp, killing a number of British officers, and taking prisoners all the British troops, including four companies of the Northumberland Fusileers.

The story is not confirmed in any quarter and is not generally believed.

Alleged American Plotter Taken.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail reports the arrest at Worcester, Cape Colony, of Harold Darringale, alleged to be an American, on a charge of fomenting an Afrikander rebellion. "The arrest," says the dispatch, "has made a great sensation and startling disclosures are promised."

Farewell to Colonial Troops.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
CAPE TOWN, Dec. 13.—A public farewell was given this morning to 1,800 Australian and Canadian troops who were about to start for their homes. Governor Sir Alfred Milner, accompanied by his staff, went to the docks to bid the troops farewell. He thanked the contingents for their services and dwelt upon the fact that their presence in south Africa had strengthened the bonds of the empire.

The Times welcomes the appointment of Sir Alfred Milner as Governor of the Orange River and Vaal River colonies.

More Costly than Boer Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In the House of Commons tonight Sir William Vernon Harcourt contended that the cost of British rule in the Transvaal would be far greater than Boer rule had been. He estimated that General Baden-Powell's police would cost £4,000,000 a year, a sum equal to the last Transvaal budget.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that possibly the new colonies could not bear any part of the cost of the war for a year or two after the war ended, but he had in mind the future development of the Transvaal's vast wealth.

Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist, member for North Louth, asked how much of the new loan was to be floated in Wall street. He added:

"I strongly object to the association of Wall street in British national interests. The whole cost of the war should be placed on the Transvaal."

The supplementary war loan and appropriation bills were passed to a second reading.

GERMAN PANIC UNRELIEVED.

Deutsche Bank Fails to Furnish Aid Expected and Crisis Growing Nearer.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that the plan of the Deutsche Bank for mitigating the financial crisis has failed. The public expected that hundreds of millions of marks would be forthcoming for the redemption of mortgage bonds, but only eight millions were available, just enough to pay the arrears of interest. The panic continues. Brokers have had to increase the number of their clerks in order to deal with investors who are unloading their bonds.

BURNS M'KINLEY IN EFFIGY.

Man Claiming to Be Brother of Italian Lynched in Louisiana Offers Insult to President.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—An Italian from Soho (a district in the heart of London), burned a pin-studded wax effigy of President McKinley on the doorstep of the United States Embassy last evening. He said he was a brother of Guido Mazaro, who was lynched in Louisiana, and was avenging the death of his kinsman. On the approach of the police he bolted.

ANOTHER RUMOR ABOUT CZAR.

Brussels Paper, Not Always Correctly Informed, Says Russian Ruler Has Consumption.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, Dec. 13.—A telegram from Brussels quotes a St. Petersburg dispatch to the Soir, stating that the Czar has been attacked by consumption. It may be pointed out that the Soir is a sensational paper, and is frequently misinformed.

CHECK FOR COLOMBIAN REVOLT.

Rebel Leader Said to Be in Flight with Less than Two Hundred Followers.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
COLON, Dec. 13.—Official advices have been received to the effect that the government forces have defeated the insurgents in engagements at Carozal, in the State of Bolivar. General Uribe, the rebel leader, is reported to be fleeing with less than 200 followers.

Anhalt Gets Formal Divorce.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, Dec. 13.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, the conjugal dispute which has long separated Prince and Princess Aribert of Anhalt has been ended by the Prince legally divorcing the Princess. It is two years since she first left her husband, but there was a temporary reconciliation through the mediation of Queen Victoria. The Princess left London this evening to visit Empress William with her father.

Japan in Anglo-German Agreement.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The correspondence relating to the Anglo-German agreement has been laid before Parliament. It reveals the fact that the agreement is now tripartite. Japan alone of the powers invited to join made special inquiries of Germany and Great Britain concerning the agreement.

Portuguese Minister in Holland.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—Count de Selir, Portuguese Minister to the Netherlands, has returned to The Hague, and has been received by the President of the Council and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FACES A LOSS OF OVER $46,000.

Banana "Trust" Has Ninety Carloads of Fruit on Track with Small Prospective Market.

No outlet presented itself yesterday for the immense stock of bananas on the Illinois Central tracks consigned to the United Fruit company and there seems no reasonable probability of the distribution of the stock before it becomes unmarketable. There were yesterday "on track" nearly ninety cars of bananas, worth nearly $38,000. Including freight charges, the prospective loss is over $46,000.

Failure to find a market for this fruit arises from the fact that local dealers have been breaking away from the so-called trust and buying fruit from independent shippers. Among the large dealers who have done so are Garibaldi & Cuneo, John Crescio, J. V. Piazza, Cuneo Bros., Arada, Cafferetta & Co., and J. P. Bessi. This leaves Ginocchio, Costa & Co., J. F. Calla & Co., and the Stella Fruit company as the principal customers of the trust.

WEST SIDE WOMEN ROBBED LAST NIGHT OF JEWELRY VALUED AT $3,000.

MRS. MAIDA MORGAN HART.

MRS. H. H. APPLIN.

PARDON IN DREYFUS CASE.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT PASSES A GENERAL AMNESTY

After a Lively Debate in the Chamber of Deputies the First Paragraph of the New Law Intended to Close Forever the Celebrated Case Is Agreed To by a Vote of 329 to 244—Former Members of the Cabinet Denounced in Discussion.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the first paragraph of the amnesty bill, which deals with cases arising out of the Dreyfus affair, was adopted by a vote of 329 against 244. An amendment excluding cases of espionage and treason from the amnesty was adopted by a vote of 296 against 248.

The voting was preceded by a lively debate growing out of a sort of indictment pronounced by M. Ernest José Breton, Socialist, Deputy for Dieppe, against Esterhasy, Henry, and Du Paty de Clam, who, he said, were the real traitors.

M. Breton denounced the various Ministers of War who had refused revision—Generals Gonse, De Boisdeffre, Mercier, and Billot—and accused General Billot and M. Meline, former Premier, with having been cognizant of Lieutenant Colonel Henry's forgery, notwithstanding their denials.

M. Meline, replying, protested against the charge and said that under his ministry no new facts came to light to justify revision. He asserted that General Billot had done everything right in inforcing respect for law.

M. Brisson, former Premier, said that when he was apprised of the acts of the Henry forgery he decided that revision was necessary, and he honored himself for this decision.

M. Lucien Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, one of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine, opposed any amnesty which excluded those persons who were defendants in the proceedings before the Senate sitting as the high court. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Premier, retorted:

"The Chamber has already refused amnesty to these persons. As to the Dreyfus affair, the Chamber has manifested a desire that it should be forever buried. The government now looks to the future and presents this measure in order to prevent a renewal of discord. I ask the Chamber to put an end to fatal divisions in the country by voting the amnesty."

The votes were then taken.

CUBANS TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

Thirty Superfluous Municipalities Will Be Abolished—Fear Trusts Will Own Island.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]
HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Out of the 122 municipalities in the island thirty will be abolished in the course of the next few months, it having been decided that they are superfluous. Secretary of State Tabayo calculates that the saving to the state will be great, owing to the fact that these municipalities, in addition to being unnecessary, leave a big deficit, which has to be met by the government. Señor Nunez has proposed in the constitutional convention that provision be made in the constitution against combinations of capitalists tending to destroy legitimate competition. One of the great fears of many Cubans is that the island will be eaten up by trusts.

FIND CHICAGO MAN ROBBED.

Charles Mial Dustin Picked Up Unconscious on Bridge Between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.

St. Joseph, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Charles Mial Dustin, a traveling chemist with a home at 816 Larrabee street, Chicago, was picked up in an unconscious condition on the bridge over the river between Benton Harbor and St. Joseph late tonight. While being carried to a doctor's office he muttered about a watch and money. He had several wounds on the head, apparently caused by a sandbag. Doctors fear the man's mind has been permanently deranged by the force of the blows. Dustin is of the Chicago firm of Keerle & Dustin, with offices at 101 North Clark street. He has been here for several days and was said to have a large sum of money in his possession.

DUKE TO GET A PRESENT.

His Grace of Manchester Will Soon Receive Two Barrels of Apples from the Grandfather of His Consort.

West Liberty, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—"Honest" Abe Evans, the grandfather of the Duchess of Manchester, will go to Cincinnati in a few days to visit his granddaughter and her noble husband. He will make the trip in a wagon drawn by two stout horses and will carry with him two barrels of "Ben Davis" apples, which are to be presented to the Duke himself.

CICERO MEETS "L" HALF WAY.

Offers the Lake Street Company Additional Right of Way for Paving Promise.

The Cicero Town board last night made certain concessions to the Lake Street "L" with relation to its extension in South boulevard, Oak Park.

The board agreed to give the road two more feet of right of way if it would pave the boulevard west of Oak Park avenue, a distance of five squares. The matter was deferred till next meeting.

REIGN OF CRIME IN PARIS.

FRENCH CAPITAL OVERRUN WITH BANDS OF OUTLAWS.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment by the Close of the Exposition—Residents Terrorized by Bands of Hoodlums, Who Rob and Murder with Impunity—Police Compelled to Put Officers on Suburban Street Cars.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The close of the exposition, throwing over 200,000 men out of employment, has created abnormal criminal conditions in Paris. The outlying quarters of Paris are infested by bands of footpads and hoodlums who terrorize the residents. Two respectable workmen were attacked a few nights ago by four prowlers, who, after picking a quarrel, almost decapitated one of the workmen and stabbed the other. None of the murderers has yet been traced.

A feature of these nocturnal attacks is that they are often not accompanied by robbery, but are perpetrated apparently by bloodthirsty criminals, frequently boys in their teens. Four boys, the eldest of whom is 17 years of age, gagged a young girl at La Vilette recently and then dragged her to the canalside with the view of drowning her, when passers-by rescued the girl.

Call Themselves Apaches.

The bands frequenting Belleville and Menilmontant style themselves "Apaches." Another and similar band is called the "Amandiers."

It was announced today that the Prefect of Police had decided to place a couple of policemen on each street car running into the suburbs after 8:30 p. m., and that he had also decided to create a special corps of picked men to be stationed in the dangerous wards. Moreover, in order to secure murder clews, the police for several nights have raided the disorderly districts and have made large hauls of criminals wanted on other charges. A raid yesterday evening led to 847 arrests.

Thousands of Idle Men.

In fairness it must be said that the present condition of crime is largely due to the number of workmen, street hawkers, and others who came to Paris attracted by the exposition and who are now walking the streets out of work. The officials of the Prefecture of Police calculate that 2,000 sufferers from the close of the exposition have joined the criminal army.

REVOLT IN ILOILO BROKEN.

Insurgents Swearing Allegiance to the United States at the Rate of 1,000 a Day.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—From Iloilo it is unofficially reported that the insurgents in that part of the Island of Panay are swearing allegiance at the rate of a thousand a day. The arrest of many prominent insurgents started the movement, which seems to be becoming universal at Jaro, Molo, Mandurriao, Arevelo, and Iloilo. Considerable sums of money and large quantities of supplies have been captured by the Americans.

More Troops for Mindanao.

General Kobbe, with the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Regiment, Colonel Birkhimer commanding, landed at Kagayan, on the northern coast of Mindanao, on Monday, and reinforced the six companies of the Fortieth Volunteer Regiment stationed in the town. An aggressive movement had been planned.

Civil Police for Cities.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The Taft commission has passed an act authorizing General MacArthur to establish police in the cities and towns and appropriating $150,000 for their maintenance. An act was also passed providing for the retention in office of the municipal councilors elected under order of the Military Governor until a general municipal law was passed.

SAVES MAN FOUND IN CHICAGO.

German Imperial Court Annuls Death Sentence Passed on Bartholomew Kathost, Arrested in This City.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Imperial Court at Leipsic has annulled on formal grounds the sentence of death passed at Bremen last September on Bartholomew Kathost, who was extradited from Chicago in October of last year on a charge of robbing and killing Marie Vodicka, a cook whom he had married, and throwing her body into the Elbe.

New President of Switzerland.

BERNE, Dec. 13.—The Vice President of the Federal council, Ernest Brenner of Bale, has been elected President of Switzerland for 1901, in succession to Walther Hauser of Zurich. Dr. J. Zemp of Lucerne, who was Chief of the Department of Posts and Railroads, was elected Vice President.

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.

Boy at Mount Liberty, Ind., Meets Death by Being Tied to the Animal by His Two Companions.

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 13.—Dragging at the heels of a frightened horse a boy named Hall was battered to death at Mount Liberty, six miles north of Nashville, this morning. Two older companions, named Pittman and Copenhaver, tied him on the horse's back, telling him they would teach him to become a circus rider. The animal immediately took fright and began to run at a terrific pace. The rider clung to the frightened animal's back for some distance, but lost his hold and fell under the horse's hoofs. His companions started in pursuit of the animal, which was captured nearly a mile away, but not until the rider was kicked and battered beyond recognition.

TO INSTRUCT JURY TODAY

JUDGE GIBBONS WILL DIRECT INVESTIGATION OF CRIME.

Connection of City Hall Officials with Dens of Vice Will Be the Subject of the Court's Remarks to the Inquisitors — State's Attorney Deneen Confers with the Jurist — Many Indictments Are Voted During the Sessions of the Day.

At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Gibbons will deliver to the grand jury his further instructions, which are to be the signal for an official inquiry into the reign of crime and vice in Chicago. His charge will point out the duties of the jurymen in unmistakable terms, and evidence which the members of the jury will be directed to examine may strike in the high places of Chicago's Police department. The grand jury will be called on to exert every effort to sweep crime and vice from the city, and, if sufficient evidence is secured, to indict officials who are responsible for the conditions which have made it possible for basement dives, all-night saloons, and other resorts to exist in open violation of the law.

Evidence continues to reach State's Attorney Deneen tending to show that a number of City Hall officials have full knowledge of the reason why these places were allowed to operate. He remained away from his office yesterday and devoted much time to arranging this evidence. Judge Gibbons has consulted with the State's Attorney and his instructions are to be couched in stronger terms than any charge which has gone to a grand jury in years.

"I have covered the field pretty thoroughly," he said yesterday, "and I believe these supplemental instructions will leave no doubt as to what duties the grand jury should execute and under what obligations they are to the citizens of Chicago."

Pressure is being brought to prevent a number of detectives, who are known to possess evidence affecting the control of the Police department, from appearing before the grand jury. Some comment was occasioned yesterday when Mayor Harrison and Robert E. Burke held short conferences with Chief of Detectives Colleran.

"O, we were talking merely of minor cases which my men have been looking up and which affect the city," laughed the latter when questioned. "No, there was nothing at all said about the grand jury or its affairs."

Stible Is Willing.

Detective Frank Stible, who has much evidence relating to the days when the Baxter investigating committee appointed by the State Legislature was in Chicago, asserts that he will not evade any grand jury inquiry.

"If I am subpœnaed I shall appear before the jury," he said last night. "I shall confer with State's Attorney Deneen, too, if called on."

Chief of Police Kipley was in Jacksonville, Fla., last night. He denied that witnesses summoned by the Baxter committee had received money not to testify against the City Hall powers, contended that he had nothing to fear from the grand jury, and insisted that he would continue to search for health for three weeks more. He asserted that he had not resigned and did not intend to do so.

Works on Routine Cases.

The grand jury spent the morning at work on the routine docket and minor complaint cases. A docket of half a hundred cases had been prepared by Clerk Knoch, and upon these the jury concentrated its attention.

Whether the letter written by Frank Hall complaining of a violation of the law in the conduct of a pugilistic program at Tattersall's would be considered Foreman McCoy declined to say.

"There are nothing but docket cases before us today, so far as I know," said Assistant State's Attorney Sprogle. "It lies with the jurors, not the attorney, to say whether any investigations outside the smaller cases will be taken up this week.

Fred Bender, Leo Hahn, and Frank L. Mitchell, who were indicted by the November grand jury on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, were subjected to another similar bill voted during the morning. Attorneys E. S. Hartman and B. C. Bachrach appeared before the jury in complaint for Taylor D. Tibbas, who until April last had a grocery store at 2047 North Clark street, but who claims to have been swindled out of it.

The afternoon was also devoted to the docket, and fifty-four cases were disposed of during the day. A score of indictments were voted in larceny, burglary, and robbery cases.

FROM BIER TO COURTROOM.

Mother Summoned to Explain Refusal to Let Father See His Child Tells of Its Death.

Mrs. Helen Adams was summoned yesterday from the bier where lay her dead child to Judge Dunne's court to give explanation why she would not let her husband see their child. Then it was that the court and the father learned from the mother's lips the news of the death.

Robert Adams married the woman five years ago. A little girl was born to them and they lived happily for a time, but soon the husband, it is said, commenced to mistreat his wife and left her.

Adams secured possession of the child and the mother commenced habeas corpus proceedings against him before Judge Dunne. The custody of the little one was awarded to the mother, but the father was to be permitted to see it at stated intervals. Then divorce proceedings were commenced by the wife.

In September Adams secured a writ summoning his wife to appear in court to explain why she would not allow him to see the child, but bailiffs could not find her. On Wednesday she was granted a divorce and at 9 o'clock that night the child died. Yesterday morning the bailiff who had been looking for her since September found her and took her to the courtroom, where she told her story. The father will be permitted to attend the little one's funeral.

PART OF CITY OFF MAP.

CAREY ORDINANCE LEAVES OUT PIECE OF WEST SIDE.

Measure Lost from the Clerk's Office Reappears Mysteriously with Corrections Made in Wrong Places — "No Man's Land" Bounded by Blue Island Avenue, Laflin, and Eighteenth Streets—Mayor Probably Will Disapprove the Scheme.

There will be an opening for Captain Streeter on the West Side if the redistricting ordinance passed by the Council and now under consideration by the Mayor becomes a law.

According to the description of ward boundaries in the ordinance there is a triangular space of territory between the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, in the lumber district, which has no connection with surrounding portions of the map and no political affiliations with any ward. It is out in the cold. There is another triangular space which is claimed by both the Twenty-ninth and the Thirty-fourth Wards.

In addition to these inaccuracies the phraseology of the boundary descriptions of the Thirty-fourth Ward has led to the belief that "the gang" has endeavored to annex a portion of Cicero without the knowledge and consent of the inhabitants.

An attempt to remedy the inaccuracy in the boundary between the Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth Wards, made by defining the dividing line as Ashland avenue, proved inadequate, and the ordinance as it went to the printers yesterday still contains defects which are held to invalidate it.

Lost Ordinance Found.

The ordinance was found in the City Clerk's office yesterday after it had been missing for a day. A correction had been made by writing the word "projected" in the description, but another mistake had been made and the word had been inserted in the wrong place. The correction had been made with a pencil.

With the inaccuracies which have been discovered in the descriptions, it is held that the fate of the ordinance is sealed. Mayor Harrison will veto it, with suggestions for amendments, which are expected to be acted upon Monday night and a revised ordinance adopted.

Boundaries of "No Man's Land."

The "no man's land" which will be open to Captain Streeter if the ordinance becomes a law is bounded by Eighteenth street, Laflin street, and Blue Island avenue. It has no relation to the surrounding territory but is constituted a small district by itself. To compensate for this mistake "the gang" has given another triangular strip, bounded by Thirty-ninth street, Forty-sixth avenue, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal to two wards, the Twenty-ninth and the Thirty-fourth Wards.

The map which was submitted with the ordinance does not indicate these inaccuracies. The mistakes were made in the descriptions taken from the map.

Mayor Harrison has received a statement of election figures which indicate glaring discrepancies in two wards. Two other sets of figures are being prepared to verify the election figures, but the Mayor said that the precinct voting figures were the best guides on the subject.

Mayor to Suggest Changes.

On account of these inequalities the Mayor probably will send the ordinance back to the Council without his approval as it stands, but with suggestions for certain changes, which will remedy the worst defects. It is held to be possible for the Council to act upon the suggestions at once and to pass a revised ordinance before adjournment for the holidays.

Where the ordinance was during the period of its disappearance remained a mystery yesterday. The Mayor said he had not seen it.

"So far as I know," said Alderman Tom Carey, "the ordinance reads now exactly as it did when passed. I have made no changes in it. If it is thrown out I will go home with my maps and get out another, which will stand."

Board Fears Damage Suits.

Fear of personal damage suits is restraining the Civil Service commission from requiring the discharge of Superintendent of Streets Michael J. Doherty, according to the verdict in the trial of the Board of Local Improvements. Despite the decision of Corporation Counsel Walker upholding the commission in its decision the commissioners have not been persuaded that they are not personally liable for a discharge of the superintendent.

Commissioner Ela returned yesterday from New York, and after consideration of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel it was decided to make a further investigation of the matter. Commissioner Ela has secured the opinions of attorneys who hold that the commission would be responsible personally for the discharge of the superintendent on the ground that the method of trial was illegal.

The fear of the commission is pronounced groundless by city officials, but the commissioners do not care to take chances in the matter, and Superintendent Doherty will continue in his position until they have assured themselves that they are free from danger.

Property-owners living near One Hundred and Sixth street have petitioned the Board of Local Improvements for drainage and sewer improvements, and have been referred to the Drainage board, with the advice to secure legislative consent to their annexation to the Sanitary District.

FRANCES E. OGDEN'S WILL DISPOSES OF ESTATE OF $784,000.

Many Bequests Are Made to Charitable and Public Institutions—Over Forty Heirs and Legatees Named in Document Filed Yesterday.

There are over forty heirs and legatees named in the will of Frances E. Ogden, filed for probate yesterday. The will disposes of an estate scheduled at $784,000, of which $254,000 is personal property. Among the larger cash legacies are $50,000 to the testator's sister, Marie S. Scammon, and $19,900 to a granddaughter, Frances Ogden West. Several institutions were remembered, as follows:

Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, $2,500.
Bishop Clarkson Memorial Child's Hospital, Omaha, $5,000.
Chicago Historical society, $5,000.
Art Institute, $5,000.
St. James' Episcopal Church, for charity work, $5,000.

Graceland Cemetery is given $2,000 as a fund to provide for the care of the burial lot of the testator and family.

The remainder of the estate was distributed among the members of the testator's family and relatives. A number of old servants were remembered.

MORRISON JURY NOT AGREED.

Court Is Informed That Balloting Has Stopped Because Jurymen Are Hopelessly Divided.

Eldorado, Kas., Dec. 13.—Judge Shinn sent the Morrison jurors to their hotel at 9:30 o'clock tonight and instructed them to resume their deliberations at 8:30 tomorrow morning. The twelve men have informed the court they are hopelessly of different minds as regards Miss Morrison's guilt, and that they have stopped balloting in the jury-room. Judge Shinn will give out no intimation as to the length of time he will permit the jury to deliberate.

Alleged Count to Go to Joliet.

Albert Scartabellie de Porzia, said to be an Italian Count, was convicted in Judge Tuley's court of operating a confidence game. His sentence will be from one to ten years in the penitentiary. The complainant was John Garibaldi of the firm of Garibaldi & Cuneo, who charged Scartabellie with having secured $150 from him on a bogus check on a New Orleans bank. While at liberty the "Count" occupied an expensive suite of rooms at a hotel.

ENDS YEAR'S WAR OF STEAMFITTERS

Agreement Reached by the Bosses and Men a Blow to Trades Council.

TO QUIT CENTRAL BODY.

Arbitration Without Delay in Work Is a Feature of the Compact.

TRIAL OF PICKETS IS BEGUN.

Peace reigns again between the master steamfitters and the employés, with whom they have been at war for nearly a year. An agreement was signed yesterday by representatives of the Masters' association and the Journeymen Steamfitters' union, which insures harmony for three years between employer and employé. At the same time the agreement deals a knock-out blow to the Building Trades council, with which the union has been affiliated. The union will withdraw from the central organization, the resignation of the Journeymen being in readiness for presentation tonight.

The settlement was effected after fifteen days of negotiation and became operative as soon as it was signed by the arbiters. The Journeymen were represented by Fred Rau, Henry Dixon, and G. W. Lyon, and the employers by William Kroeschell, George Mehring, and E. M. Craig.

Arrangements have been made for a conference today between the association's committee and the committee from the Junior Steamfitters' union, at which the latter will sign the same agreement.

Both Sides Make Concessions.

The conditions of the peace treaty are substantially the same as contained in the ultimatum framed with the approval of the Building Contractors' council last summer, the most important feature being the clause stipulating that the union must sever its relations with the Building Trades council. Action in compliance with this provision was taken by the Journeymen on last Monday night, and it is understood that the Juniors have agreed on a similar course.

Next in importance to the clause providing for withdrawal from the Building Trades council is that which refers all disputes between employer and employé to a joint arbitration committee. This committee is to take up all disputes and settle them within twenty-four hours, or, failing in that, to select an umpire, whose decision shall be final. In the meantime work shall proceed. It is stipulated also that the journeymen can work for whom they please and that the contractor may hire whom he pleases. The wage scale is not changed.

While insisting on the withdrawal of the union from the Trades council, the Master Steamfitters' association has not attempted to prevent the union from joining another central trade body. The only provision on this subject is that such a central body must be composed of mechanics whose trades are allied in their interests.

Trades Council Loses 6,000 Men.

The secession of the steamfitters from the Building Trades council means the desertion of at least 700 men. It means also the loss of several of the men who have been recognized leaders in the Trades council, including M. B. Madden and James E. Dalley, who is one of the new County Commissioners.

As near as can be estimated the desertions from the Building Trades council since the labor trouble began last spring are as follows:

Bricklayers and stonemasons	3,500	Junior steamfitters	350
Plasterers	500	Hoisting engineers	50
Bridge and structural iron workers	700	Electricians	200
		Plumbers	300
Jour. steamfitters	350	Total	6,100

The list comprises the unions which have withdrawn formally or which have split their ranks and formed independent organizations rather than remain in the central body. A conservative estimate of the present strength of that body places the total membership at 12,000. It was 24,000 a year ago.

The United Brotherhood of Plumbers has adopted a resolution to work for $3 a day.

Trial of Pickets Begun.

Labor organizations are interested in a case on trial before Judge Chytraus, in which the defendants are charged with conspiracy, growing out of an alleged picket system established during the boilermakers' strike last summer. The defendants, William Mase, John Kanulty, Louis Moll, and Robert Pettigrew, are charged with conspiracy to injure the business of John Mohr & Sons, boilermakers, in South Chicago, and to assault Joseph Hillman, an alleged non-union employé.

A jury to hear the case was completed during the morning after nearly three days spent in examining seventy-five veniremen.

The prosecution completed its case during the day. There was no effort to prove a conspiracy to injure the business of the boiler concern.

The case, it is said, will probably result in a severe test of the conspiracy law and a decision of the legality of the picket system.

Santa Fe Will Not Arbitrate.

Efforts were made during the day by Lieutenant Governor Carney of Colorado to arbitrate the trouble between the Railway Telegraphers and the Santa Fé railroad. President Ripley, who is in Topeka, Kas., made the following reply:

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 13.—Have given your suggestion most careful consideration and regret that circumstances preclude compliance with your suggestion. Under all the circumstances it is manifest that the time for arbitration has passed.

E. P. RIPLEY.

The striking operators have established headquarters at room E 33 in the Great Northern Hotel. President Dolphin and Division Chairman Newman will be in Chicago today.

Local News in Brief.

Eugene Riordan died yesterday at the County Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Nov. 7 in a friendly wrestling bout.

With nine children, ranging in age from 13 to 3 years, Mrs. Maggie Donnelly, deserted by her husband and cast out by her father, is being sheltered at the Harrison Street Annex.

Ella Brown and Emma Emlinson, who escaped from the Industrial School in South Evanston three days ago, were found by policemen from the Town Hall Station yesterday afternoon and returned to the school.

Letters of the endless chain variety are being successfully used by Captain G. Blocklinger, commander of the United States naval recruiting station in Chicago, as a means of enlisting men for the government service.

Homeopathic physicians at the County Hospital object to the change in the manner of appointing internes for the institution as proposed in a County board resolution. A committee made a protest to President Hanberg yesterday.

An after theater dinner party composed of six young men and women was locked in the Restaurant Roma at 140 State street, last night. The porter went away and took the key with him. A Pinkerton watchman released the party.

Mrs. Catherine Marousky, 811 West Twentieth street, died yesterday as the result of burns received at her home. She was 80 years old. A kettle of lard boiled over on the kitchen range and Mrs. Marousky attempted to smother the flames. Her dress caught fire and she was fatally burned. Her daughter Lena was also burned.

M'GOVERN WINS A "FAKE" FIGHT.

Ring Contest at Tattersall's Results in a Palpable Hippodrome.

IS OVER IN TWO ROUNDS.

Brooklyn Featherweight Hammers Colored Man About at His Will.

SPECTATORS CALL IT FRAUD.

Terry McGovern "knocked out" Joe Gans in two rounds last night at Tattersall's. At the same time pugilistic shows in Chicago got a blow from which they are still groggy. The fight looked like a bald fake and the betting previous to the fight changed so quickly and queerly as to indicate clearly that something was wrong. Incidentally Gans made more by losing than he would have by winning.

A great crowd saw the affair. Ten thousand people filled the immense hall. Intense expectancy awaited the meeting of the little featherweight with the knockout record and the colored expert, who was more than ten pounds bigger. It was specified that the big man should knock out the little man within six rounds or forfeit the winner's end of the purse, which was 65 per cent of half the gross receipts.

Could he do it? That was the question which nearly everybody came to see answered.

There were some, however, who evidently knew the answer in advance. They went around offering to make bets on the little man. They started by offering even money on McGovern. Then they offered even money that McGovern would knock Gans out. Finally, when they could get takers no other way, even money was offered that McGovern would win before the fourth round. Spectators "wise" in the tricks of the sporting and gambling world were amazed, but some still had faith in the sincerity of the contest, and bets were made on the basis proposed, one wager of $100 being made close to the ring.

Beginning of the Farce.

Then the preliminary fiddling was over and the little white man danced out in the ring and began sparring at the black antagonist, who stood almost a head taller and larger in proportion. Suddenly arms shot out and pelted against a black body and face. The black man retreated. Right after him came the white man, who was scheduled to "defend" himself six rounds in order to win the purse. The men came together; the white arms shot out again and again, and nearly always found a lodging place on the dusky object at which they were aimed. They fell on both body and face and they landed with force.

The black man offered only feeble resistance. Some of the spectators thought he looked scared. Others believed he was stunned by the onslaughts of the mighty little fighter from Brooklyn, and the adherents of the latter soon became frenzied with joy at the one-sidedness of the encounter. Almost from the first blow there was a continual roar of noise. But gradually it dawned on the minds of spectators that "something was wrong. "Gans is not trying," declared one man after another. The Baltimore pugilist, hero of scores of fights, retreated steadily and made scarcely any effort to return the attack.

Cry of "Fraud" Is Raised.

Toward the end of the first round a blow on the jaw sent the colored man to the floor. He staid until the count of seven and then rose, only to fall again from another blow just as the cowbell, which was being used for a gong, sounded the end of the first round.

Between rounds there was the buzz of excited conversation. On all sides the one-sidedness of the "comflict" was talked about. Men who had bet on Gans were furious and were already shouting fraud. It was predicted the battle might not last even another round, and this prediction proved correct.

The knockdown bettors proceeded to do a land office business at once. Knockdowns came too fast to count, and it was always the black man who went down and then slowly got up again. Nothing could be heard in the din of cheering, but Referee Siler could be seen waving off the seconds at each "fall of the favorite."

Finally, the black man did not arise. He was rolling on the floor, half risen to one knee, when Siler said the fatal "ten." Then the referee helped carry the black man to his corner; McGovern's friends swarmed into the ring and carried him away on their shoulders.

But out in the great hall there were thousands of disgusted spectators. Nineteen men out of every twenty believed they had witnessed a "fake" fight. Gans, they declared, had made no effort to win the battle. Perhaps if he had he would have been defeated—on this they agreed—but there was indignation at the hippodrome which they believed they had been made victims of.

It is believed last night's affair will go a long ways toward killing pugilistic contests in Chicago. For a long time there has been suspicion regarding the sincerity of some of the battles witnessed at the big Tattersall's Building. The latest spectacle, it is believed, will prove nearly the last straw. Sporting men were almost unanimous last night in denouncing the battle as a fraud.

Suspicious Shift in Betting.

Not only did the betting shift remarkably in McGovern's favor yesterday in Chicago, but it was reported that thousands of dollars were sent to other cities to be placed on McGovern.

It was also reported that Gans was up nearly all night Wednesday night and that colored sports all over the city were betting on McGovern yesterday, they having received a tip as to the outcome.

There was no police interference with the contest. Warrants were served on the principals in the afternoon, but they gave bond before Justice Wallace and will appear before him this forenoon. All of those prominently connected with the fight were in the custody of constables during the entire evening, but no attempt was made to stop the bouts.

At the conclusion of the Sieloff-Duffy fight Announcer Humphreys said:

"Patrons of the Tattersall's Athletic association will be pleased to know that despite the efforts of certain fakers and blackmailers, which resulted in failure, the program of the association will be carried out as announced, with the sanction of his Honor, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago."

After the wait Danny Dougherty, accompanied by Jack Donohue, climbed through the ropes, and the former preempted the corner from which "Terrible Terry" has won all his Chicago triumphs. Dougherty had on a pea green sweater, while Donohue had one of a reddish hue. The crowd admired them, but they paled into insignificance when McGovern and Gans, with their retinues, climbed through the ropes. Then it was that the arena looked like the stage of a Bowery museum with a picnic scene in progress. Sam Harris had on a salmon pink creation, having a green collar, with three black buttons along his left shoulder. McGovern was togged out in a sweater of crimson color, with an olive green collar. Gans' fancy led to a mixed striped affair of gray and red, while Harry Lyons was encased in what an Englishman called a "jersey of royal purple." It was a brilliant array, and even the electric lights flickered for an instant.

FINISH OF GANS' RING CAREER.

Referee Siler Believes the Colored Man Was Not Trying—His Few Blows Lack Steam.

(BY GEORGE SILER.)

The fight, if such it can be termed, lasted five minutes and five seconds, and was the poorest and weakest, from the Gans end, that was ever witnessed in Chicago.

I do not wish to accuse any fighter of faking, but if Gans was trying last night I don't know much about the game. Gans, of course, is entitled to the benefit of the doubt as to whether or not the numerous body blows which Terry pumped into him in close quarters during the early part of the fight weakened him. But the fact remains that the few blows he delivered were the weakest ever seen from a man of his known hitting abilities.

His left hand leads, one of his strongest points, were sent out in a faint hearted manner, and his right jolts, which have laid many a good man away, were conspicuous for their absence. His actions in clinches and when in close quarters were all right from a spectacular point of view, and undoubtedly pleased the crowd, but they were not up to the standard of a lightweight, or even a featherweight. His blocking of Terry's blows was good, but the crowd did not pay fancy prices to see how many of McGovern's blows he could avoid. He had numerous opportunities to plant strong left hand punches on Terry's face, but instead of shooting out his good left hand with force he simply pushed it out. He had Terry at long range innumerable times, but did not take advantage of the situation.

He may have been afraid of Terry or he may have been weakened by the body blows he received, but whatever was the cause he certainly made little use of his reach. Had he been compelled to train down to 130 pounds and so become weakened there would be an excuse for his poor efforts. But he was asked to scale 133 pounds, the correct lightweight limit, a weight he has trained down to often. Besides that he tipped the beam at 7 o'clock between 134 and 134½ pounds. This was an advantage not stipulated in the articles, and as he did not enter the ring until 11 o'clock the presumption is he weighed at least 137 pounds. Therefore he could not have been weak and his showing was the more disgraceful.

Joe appeared frightened, but only he can say whether he was or not. A rap from McGovern's right glove, which landed on his head, over the left ear, sent him down the first time. The blow may have been hard and effective enough to send him to the floor, but it did not appear so to me. He received one good blow on the mouth, which brought the blood and which staggered him, but some of the blows that made him wabble did not look like the real thing to me. He went to the floor twice from simple pushes. That made him appear weak in the legs from the effects of body blows. No man can truthfully and honestly state what effect a body blow or a blow on the jaw has on the recipient.

A blow with apparently no force behind it may land in the pit of a fighter's stomach and thereby weaken him to such an extent that any sort of a mild blow would send him down for the count. And the same may be said of a blow on the jaw. A short jolt at the right spot delivered from a distance of only six inches may do the business, while a long, swinging blow on the side of a man's face, which would appear more effective than the short jolt, would probably not jar the recipient. Gans went down the last time from a short right jolt, half-uppercut, which landed under his chin, and I took it for granted it was hard enough to stop him. It may not have been, however, but Gans is the best and only judge of that.

McGovern fought as expected. He sailed into his man right from the start and kept both hands going continually. His body blows were the best, but he found it difficult to reach Gans' jaw.

Gans will never be seen here in a fight again, and the probability is he will find it difficult to secure a match elsewhere. He's a dead rooster in this city, and the Tattersall management will have to be careful with its matches in the future or play to losing houses. The public can be fooled once, and probably twice, but not all the time.

Gans' share amounted to over $4,000, and if the club managers were positive he was faking his end of the purse would have been turned over to some charitable institution.

Gans said after the contest he fought as well as he could, but Terry was too fast for him and hit him hard. McGovern said Gans was a clever and game fellow and could stand a world of punishment.

And there you are.

Contest by Rounds.

FIRST ROUND.

No sooner was the signal given for the start of hostilities than McGovern sailed into his man. He led with a left, which was parried. Then he rushed Gans to the ropes, where he peppered the colored man on the ribs with left jolts. As Gans broke away McGovern followed him, but missed with both right and left. He never stopped, however, in catching Gans with a left on the jaw, jolted the colored man's head back. The crowd was wild with excitement and pandemonium reigned in the hall. Gans was already at sea. He had no time to think of assuming the attack himself. McGovern came at him again and this time landed right and left on the ribs. This gave Gans the opportunity to land his first blow, an uppercut under the heart. It did not faze the Brooklyn boy apparently, but he waited long enough for the colored man to land right and left to the face. McGovern came back with right and left on the jaw. The blows were hard and sent Gans staggering toward the ropes. McGovern followed him, raining blows upon his face. McGovern then landed a square right on the jaw, staggering Gans again, and before he could recover he was almost floored by a terrific left to the face, which landed just a little too high to be effective. McGovern, seeing he had his man going, measured carefully and knocked Gans down with a left to the jaw. Gans staid down until the count of seven. As he arose the bell rang, but McGovern had a blow started and it knocked the colored man down again after the bell had rung. No claim of foul was made by Gans' seconds, who picked up their groggy charge and took him to his corner.

SECOND ROUND.

Gans looked frightened as he came out of his corner. McGovern went right at him, landing his left twice in Gans' face, knocking the latter down. He was up quickly, only to meet a hard right, which landed on his jaw. Next he encountered a hard right to the ear, followed by a left to the mouth. McGovern then handed in two lefts to the face. Seeing he was not putting on enough steam, the "Terror" braced and sent Gans to the floor with a right to the jaw. Gans took the limit before he arose. No sooner did he arise than McGovern was on top of him, knocking him down. He took the count, and, on arising, was knocked down again. This performance was repeated twice. The last time it was a short jolt on the chin, and this time Gans failed to respond to the count, and the battle was over.

GANS IS NOT DOWN TO WEIGHT.

He Tips the Scales at 134 1-2 Pounds in the Afternoon—Results of the Preliminary Bouts.

The articles of agreement under which the men fought provided that they should weigh 133 pounds at 7 o'clock in the evening, Gans agreeing to knock out McGovern in six rounds or accept the loser's end of the purse.

The men weighed in at 7 o'clock at Malachy Hogan's place on Clark street. The scale was fixed at 133 pounds and McGovern stepped on first. He failed to move the beam, as was expected, and did not look to weigh over 124 pounds.

Gans stepped up as soon as Terry made way for him. The beam rose slowly and remained fixed at the top. The weight was slid along to 134 and the beam still remained stationary. It was pushed to 135 and fell. When fixed at 134½ it was suspended, but nearer the top than bottom. It was then announced that Gans' weight was between 134¼ and 134½. The colored boy was somewhat crestfallen at the showing he made, as he declared he had weighed under 133 at Harry Forbes' gymnasium before starting for Hogan's place. Under the agreement the forfeit for overweight was to be one-half of that portion of the purse coming to the fighter at the end of the contest.

Sam Harris, manager of McGovern, declared he would allow the question of forfeit to remain in abeyance until after the fight. If McGovern won no forfeit would be claimed. If he lost the full amount would be exacted. This was highly agreeable to the Gans party, and the fighters, after exchanging a few pleasant words, separated. They had greeted each other cordially when they met at Hogan's and there was no friction of any kind shown during the weighing.

The results of the preliminaries were as follows: "Young" Finucane and "Kid" Herman fought six rounds to a draw; Morris Rauch won from Danny Dougherty on a foul; Martin Duffy gained the decision over Otto Sieloff; "Young" Munzie gained the decision over "Kid" Bernstein.

MAYOR MAY BAR FUTURE FIGHTS

Tells Ministers That if the Public Demands It He Will Stop Contests.

LITTLE SOLACE FOR HALL

Crusader Referred to as "Poor Company" and His Requests Not Granted.

TELLS CLERGY TO RETURN.

The Gans-McGovern fight of last night will be the last permitted sparring contest in Chicago if the people insist upon the prohibition of even limited round prizefights. This was Mayor Harrison's statement to ministers, who, in company with Frank Hall, called upon him to ask for interference in the fight of last night.

While the ministers were informed by the Mayor that they had come "in poor company" with their request and that he would not prevent the fight, he said that if they cared to return with a plea for the prohibition of prizefighting he would consider it.

According to information the Mayor received after the visit of the ministers, they had been duped into calling on him. They had received telephone messages announcing that "several ministers" would meet in the Mayor's office to request that the fight be prohibited. Dr. H. W. Thomas, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, and the Rev. Frank T. De Witt Talmage accepted the invitation and presented themselves for the conference, being conducted to the Mayor's presence by Hall. They were said to have apologized to the Mayor afterwards.

"Prizefighting is no more brutal than football," said the Mayor to the ministers.

"That is right and football should be prohibited," said Dr. Thomas.

"If you pursued that policy for two centuries you would have nothing but a race of ninnies and effeminates," replied the Mayor. "I would have a boy brought up to play football and to box."

The ministers were about to give the Mayor up as incorrigible, when he made his promise to consider the prohibition of prizefighting if they would return "in better company."

In regard to the fight of last night he positively refused to interfere. Hall attempted to read the statutes providing for the prohibition of prizefighting, but the Mayor stopped him with the statement that the law had been enacted nearly forty years ago and always had been a dead letter.

"If the people want prizefighting stopped it shall be stopped," said the Mayor later. "It is nothing to me. For the reason that I am Mayor I cannot go to see the fights and I have no personal reasons for wishing them continued. When Hall grew eloquent upon the possibility of young minds being corrupted by the sight of the pounding I informed him that the fight was better calculated to develop morality than the Maze ever had been."

The Mayor declared that thousands of tickets had been sold for the McGovern-Gans exhibition and that scores of people of neighboring cities had made arrangements to attend. A revocation of the club's license at this time would be unjust, he said.

An assertion made by Mr. Hall that the ministers present had urged him on in his struggle to prevent the violation of the law was denied by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, who stated that he had never met Mr. Hall before the time he was asked to accompany him to the Mayor's office.

DIVIDE THE DEBATING PRIZE.

University of Chicago Judges Cannot Pick Winner Between Owen Hotle and Peter De Jong.

The senior oratorical contest at the University of Chicago last night resulted in a division of the university prize between two of the contestants, Owen Hotle and Peter C. De Jong. Three of the six members of the senior college faculty who acted as judges voted for Hotle, while the other three supported De Jong. The judges finally decided to give half the prize of $50 to each man. In addition to this each will receive a scholarship, as will the other final speakers, Miss Mary Lincoln, Miss Lillie A. Pfeiffer, D. R. Richberg, and S. G. Levy.

The orations were required to be original compositions and two-thirds credit was given for argument. Mr. Hotle's subject was the "Constitution and the Philippines." He maintained that Congress did not have the right to extend the constitution to the islands. Mr. Hotle entered the university this fall, coming from the University of California, where he spent three years.

Mr. De Jong championed the cause of the Boers in his oration on "The Rights of the Boers." His racial sympathies being with the Boers, he added to the effect of his oration by his sincerity. Mr. De Jong is studying for the degree of A. B. He entered the university in 1898. He has taken part in several minor debates and last year won a scholarship in the junior college contest. He prepared for the university at the academy department of Hope College, at Holland, Mich.

The third of the public speaking contests of the quarter will be held tonight in a debate between the divinity and graduate schools for the Joseph Leiter prize. The question is: "Resolved, That the Christian missionaries in China should not expect nor receive the protection of their respective governments."

FALLS FROM THEATER GALLERY

Boy in St. Louis Playhouse Is Fatally Injured by Falling from Upper Balcony.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Henry Jacob fell from the top gallery of the Standard Theater into the parquet chairs tonight and was so badly injured that he will die.

Talk of Municipal Conditions.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 13.—At today's session of the League of American Municipalities Major J. A. Jones of Fargo, N. D., read a paper on street improvements. At the session this evening a paper was read by Professor Edward W. Bemis, late of the University of Chicago, on "Some Present English Municipality Conditions."

JOKER GETS GUM SHAMPOO

HERBERT LUST'S VICTIMS POUR MUCILAGE ON HIS LOCKS.

Evanston Preparatory School Students Smoke the Disturber of Their Peace to the Color of Bacon and Brand Him with Ink—Capture Him at the Gymnasium and Carry Their Quest Struggling to a Boarding-House, Where Sentence Is Carried Out.

Herbert Lust, the practical joker of Northwestern University preparatory school, is himself a victim. Often has he shouted in glee at the discomfiture of his fellows when his schemes have succeeded. Lust's full back locks are now clotted and matted with mucilage poured upon his head on Wednesday night. His accumulated victims of three years did the pouring.

In addition to the mucilage the practical joker was smoked till he was given the rich tempting color of bacon, and to carry out the artistic idea of the finished product he was branded with black ink.

Lust has been a rollicking student at Evanston three years. His victims say he has lain awake nights thinking of things to do to make himself laugh at their expense. But the end came.

Taken Like Indian Captive.

When Lust left the gymnasium building on Wednesday afternoon at dusk he was seized by a band of masked students and bound just like a real Indian captive. He was dragged struggling to the boarding-house of Mrs. Calkins, 1621 Judson avenue, next door to the house of Professor Herbert F. Fisk, the principal of the academy.

Kicking and begging for release, Lust was taken to a room on the second floor. There all the jokes he had perpetrated for three years were rehearsed to him in an indictment and he was told that, grievous as it might seem, it was necessary to punish him.

Convicted by Mock Trial.

A mock trial was held, and Lust was convicted. He also pleaded guilty to the charges, and sentence was pronounced. Lust was wrapped in a blanket, and his tormentors blew smoke under the folds for some time till the prisoner was nearly overcome. Then the ink was applied in liberal quantities, and the mucilage shampoo ended the ceremony. Lust was thrust out in the hall without his clothes. He was given his clothing later, and, donning them, he hastily left the house.

It is thought that the hazers are the same ones who visited J. H. Sandmeyer and Fred Cassel in their rooms early on Saturday morning. The cause of the hazing of these students was the same as that for which Lust suffered.

HALL ESCAPES BY OLD TRICK.

Confidence Man Avoids Punishment by Resorting to His Customary Methods.

Methods used by Chicago criminals to escape punishment were illustrated yesterday in Justice Hamburgher's court, when Eddie Hall, one of the most notorious confidence men in Inspector Heidelmeier's district, was discharged for lack of prosecution. Hall was arrested on Dec. 5 by Policeman Paul Cafferty of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station on the charge of robbery.

Frederick Edmund of Charleston, Ill., was the complainant. Hall had ingratiated himself in Edmund's confidence and under the pretext of showing him the wreck of the Northwestern railroad power-house induced him to bet on a "shell" game. The stranger lost $21 by the operation.

The next day the case came up before Justice Kersten and the prisoner took a change of venue to Justice Hamburgher.

"When the case came up before me," said Justice Hamburgher last night, "Hall asked for a continuance of ten days. He said he had been under arrest all night and wanted a chance to get a lawyer and his witnesses. Under the law he was entitled to a continuance and I set the case for Tuesday.

"On Tuesday Hall was ready for trial, but the police were not. They did not have their witnesses, and as there was no evidence the prisoner was entitled to a discharge then and there. But the police pleaded for a delay and at their own request I set the case for another hearing for today. This morning they had absolutely no witnesses and I was obliged to let the prisoner go."

The police declare they are helpless in cases of this sort where the complainant refuses to stay in the city long enough to prosecute.

"We had hard work to get Edmund to stay in the city over night to prosecute Hall the next day," said Policeman Cafferty. "He said he could not afford to lose the time and wanted to go home that night."

Hall, according to policemen of the East Chicago Avenue Station, has been arrested more than a hundred times on similar charges. He always managed to escape by the same method he used in this case, that is, to secure continuances under the pretext of securing witnesses. This enables him to make a settlement with the victim by paying back to him the money he lost and sometimes an additional amount sufficient to induce him to leave the city.

Hall has been known as the "pal" of Harry Featherstone, "Jim" Davis, and "Billy" Lusk. These two are under indictment at present.

ARRESTED IN EVENING DRESS.

James B. Stanley Taken from His Fiancee's Home on Charges of Forgery Through Rival's Action.

James B. Stanley was arrested last evening at the home of his fiancée, Anna Dalton, 266 Fulton street. He was attired in evening dress and preparing to take Miss Dalton to a down-town theater when arrested. He is charged with forgery and passing bogus checks. His arrest was caused by a former admirer of Miss Dalton, who blamed Stanley for taking his place in the affections of the young woman. Complaints of passing bogus checks have been lodged against Stanley by Patrick J. Brennan, in the teaming business at 52 Elizabeth street, who accepted three checks for $21, $17, and $28; William Cook, a saloonkeeper at Adams and Jefferson streets, who accepted checks for $35 and $100; and James Costello, a saloonkeeper at Monroe and Green streets, who accepted checks for $5 and $18. Stanley denies the charges against him and declares he can prove his innocence.

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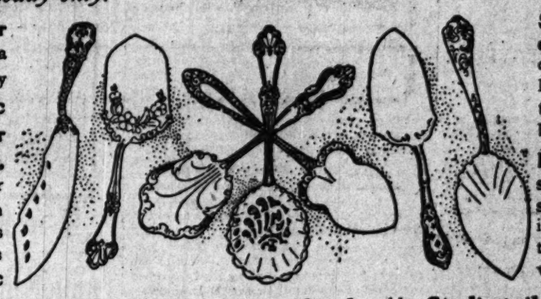

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Sterling silver sugar spoons, cream ladles, sugar sifters, bon bon spoons, olive spoons and spears—values to $1.50—for 75c

Sterling silver dessert spoons or forks — extra heavy — fancy patterns — a decided bargain at 1.20

Heavy sterling silver table spoons or forks—in new, fancy patterns — our best values for 1.50

Rogers' silver plated dinner knives and forks—12 dwt.—per set of six— 1.25

Sterling silver napkin rings—excellent value for 50c

Quadruple plated baking dish, on foot — handsome burnished border—complete with porcelain lining—$3.50 value for 1.95

Nickel chafing dish—3 pint size—complete with hot water pan and patent alcohol burner — very desirable—only 2.95

Rogers' silver plated cold meat fork—fancy pattern in silk lined box—worth 90c—for 39c

Five-pieced tea set, like cut, 12.95 and upward.

Special tea sets: 100 beautiful silver plated tea sets, which the manufacturer shipped us by mistake and took a loss rather than have them returned, consisting of sugar bowl, tea pot, gold lined spoon holder and creamer—all hand engraved—while they last—per set— 2.95

Sterling silver sugar tongs—very heavy—hand engraved—cheap at $2—special price, 95c

Sterling silver berry spoon—handsome gold bowl—in silk lined case—sensationally priced at 1.95

Carving set, consisting of stag handled knife, fork and steel — sterling silver ferrule — complete in silk lined case—only 2.50

Ebony handled crumb tray and scraper—highly burnished—warranted best plate—our regular $3.00 quality—for 1.50

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A sale the like of which it will not be the privilege of art lovers, antiquarians and curio hunters to again enjoy—all that fulfills in exquisite value the ideals of connoisseurs or antiquarian experts are here.

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3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis and South Dakota.

9.00 AM BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.

10.00 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.

11.30 AM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.

3.00 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.

5.00 PM IOWA EX. Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.

5.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Red Wing, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

6.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Mantle City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.

7.30 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.

8.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.

10.00 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

10.15 PM PACIFIC EX. Davenport, Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.

10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley, Crystal Falls.

10.30 PM MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 8.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 12.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m., 10.45 p. m.

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CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE AT WORK

Advocates of Reform and Regularity in Officeholding in Annual Session.

ISLANDS ARE A PROBLEM.

John W. Ela Declares That Chicago Law Is Operating Successfully.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF GOTHAM

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 13.

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform league began today in this city.

Civil Service League Holds Annual Meeting.

There was a joint meeting of the General and Executive committees, at which Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore presided, with George McAneny as secretary. At the afternoon public session the nominations for office were made for the election tomorrow. Charles J. Bonaparte read the report of the special committee on the civil service in dependencies. He recited the resolution adopted at the last meeting regarding the introduction of civil service in all the newly acquired territory. He said the situation was a difficult one to deal with, and asserted:

"If we make their civil service a place of refuge for needy American politicians with damaged reputations or current coin to pay partisan service and further support for the dependents and satellites of our public men, if, in short, we repeat the errors of our reconstructional period without the excuse of inexperience, such conduct were mildly criticised if called a crime against civilization and humanity disgraceful to our republic.'"

President Bonaparte was gratified to say that such was not the case, and that the work was being done well. There was, he said, some doubts as to the exact civil status of the Porto Ricans, but the commission favored giving them equal standing in local offices.

John W. Ela of Chicago in his report said that the workings of the civil service law in Chicago were decidedly satisfactory, and as to the results he said: "There were some sixty positions which had for two or three years been occupied by temporary appointees, under the emergency clause in the law, who had not taken examination. The commission determined to hold examinations for these positions, and have put examined men, certified from eligible lists, into all but three of these places, and have already ordered and advertised the examinations for those three.

"Most of the positions were important ones, including Secretary of the Board of Education, Superintendent of Compulsory Education, Deputy City Clerk, Superintendent in the Water department, secretary of the President of the Board of Education, assistant secretary of the Mayor, cashiers, high-grade clerks, secretaries of Council committees, City Physician, City Chemist, inspectors, foremen, etc."

Mr. Ela said that all appeals to the courts had resulted in upholding the commission, and that absolute impartiality had been shown in all the examinations.

Under a decision by Judge Tuley, he said, rules governing promotions had been formulated and enforced with entirely satisfactory results. A careful record was being kept of each employé so that an absolute account could be kept of all that each was doing.

In conclusion, Mr. Ela said: "One of the most effective things the commission does is to check the pay-rolls of the entire city service. This arrangement is made with the commission by the City Controller, who, with the Deputy Controller, are in full accord with the commission. It adds immensely to the commissioners' labors, but is a most effective weapon with which to enforce the civil service law."

Thomas W. Lawson may not have any embarrassment after all in sailing the Boston Defender under his own name in the trial races. James A. Stillman a member of the New York Yacht club syndicate, said today: "As far as I am concerned Mr. Lawson is welcome to start his boat in these races.

Will Not Oppose Lawson Boat Sailing in Trial.

"I go on the principle of 'the more the merrier.' There may be a technicality standing in the way of such a procedure on Mr. Lawson's part, but I don't see why that should prove an insurmountable obstacle."

It was stated today by a man who is in a position to know that Eagle has been definitely settled on as the Herreshoff champion's name.

House detectives of the Grand Union Hotel burst open the door of room No. 307 at 9 o'clock tonight when repeated knocking failed to rouse the occupant and found a young woman on her knees before a chair in the attitude of prayer, her head sunk in her arms, revolver clutched in her hand, and a bullet wound in her heart. She had made careful preparations for her suicide. In a small hand satchel on the bureau were found a number of letters, a bulky package labeled "my will," and an insurance policy in the Prudential Life for $1,500. She registered at the hotel Dec. 11 as "Pauline Foster," but she is supposed to be Pauline Este, the daughter of Ernest Este of 800 Baronne street, New Orleans. Her age was evidently about 26 years.

Supposed Southern Woman Kills Herself in a Hotel.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox in Brooklyn today appointed as receivers for the Anglo-American Savings and Loan association Captain Joseph M. Dickey of Newburg, brother of Justice W. D. Dickey, and Edward D. Dickinson of Malone, formerly of the State Banking department and now receiver of the Granite State Provident Loan association. Each receiver will get about $15,000 out of the job. The appointment was made on application by the State Banking department. The association's November statement to the State Banking department gives its assets as $4,000,000. It is charged that the expenses of the association are $20,000 in excess of its income.

Appoints Receivers for a Loan Association.

The first assembly ball of the season was given tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was a large and brilliant dance. The guests entered on the Thirty-third street side of the hotel and passed through the long corridor to the east foyer. This was like a lane in a tropical garden, so profusely was it trimmed with running vines, smilax, palms, and other exotics. They were received in the rotunda between the wide hall and the big ballroom with the statuary group in the center. This was gorgeously embellished with quantities of brilliant red poinsetta and great branches of holly. Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin formed the receiving party.

First Assembly Ball Given at Waldorf-Astoria.

There were two orchestras and the dancing was informal until after midnight, when supper was served at small tables in the Astor gallery. Afterward a cotillion was danced, led by Craig W. Wadsworth.

During the one favor figure satin work bags, decorated with flowers, were given out to the women and clusters of flowers to the men.

Of the dinners which preceded the dance perhaps the largest was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who are living this winter in the Brockholst Cuttings house, 9 Madison avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin also gave dinners, following which the guests went to the ball.

The New York University senate, at its last meeting, received a protest from the Associated Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps of Washington against the name of Robert E. Lee appearing in the Hall of Fame. The protest is based on the ground that Lee being "an enemy to his country forfeited all right and title to honorable mention in such a class as it is proposed to include his name." In recording its action on the protest the senate says:

Seek to Bar Name of R. E. Lee from Hall of Fame.

"During the month of October it was entirely within the power of this senate to reject the name of any one approved by a majority of the judges, but with the expiration of that month the power of this senate to modify the list submitted by the 100 electors expired according to the fourth rule of the deed of gift of the Hall of Fame.

"It is fitting that we should add that no one of the senate moved the omission of the name of Robert E. Lee. The senate, therefore, agrees with the finding of that large majority of judges, more than two-thirds of whom inscribed his name. They respect these electors as men of highest patriotism, judicial temper, and thorough acquaintance with all the important facts respecting General Lee."

It is expected that this action of the senate will close the episode.

The designs for the twenty-nine tablets have been received and approved.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court will on Monday sit in the Appellate term of the Supreme Court and hear arguments of counsel so they may be able to determine whether or not Darius O. Mills, millionaire, is legally liable to pay William H. Condon 75 cents, the value of an undershirt which Condon asserted was lost from his bundle of laundry while he was a guest at the Mills Hotel.

Supreme Court to Decide Case of 75-Cent Shirt.

The record in the case which will be submitted to three Justices of the Appellate term of the Supreme Court on Monday disclosed the fact that Condon's suit was on Oct. 6 last before Civil Justice William F. Moore in the Third District Municipal Court and resulted in a verdict in favor of Mr. Mills.

Condon was not satisfied with the verdict and took an appeal to the Appellate term of the Supreme Court.

The rear wall of the two one and a half story buildings at 150 and 152 West Thirty-eighth street, which are occupied as studios by William Ordway Patridge, the sculptor of the Grant statue in Brooklyn and the Shakspeare monument in Chicago, and by G. Moretti, an Italian sculptor, fell at about 11 o'clock tonight and carried with it a number of statues belonging to the two sculptors which had been either completed or nearly finished.

Falling Walls Demolish Many Works of Art.

A row of plaster busts which were along the end of the room were carried away with the wall. One of these was a bust of Lieutenant Peary, the explorer, which had just been finished.

A timber grazed a plaster group entitled "Christ and St. John," which was placed in model today. An inch further and the timber would have struck the group.

Dr. E. A. Florentine of Saginaw, Mich., read a paper today at the opening session of the Roentgen Society of the United States on "A Review of Cases of X-Ray Burns," in which he endeavored to analyze the cause of these so-called burns upon a person being photographed. "These burns," he said, "have a widespread prejudice among the laity, which time alone can overcome. The remedy is carefulness.

Reads Paper on X-Rays Before Roentgen Society.

"The course for the medical profession to take in order to obviate this uneasiness is to carry a relentless war against fakirs and charlatans, who are the greatest bane to the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century."

Miss Anna A. Fields, the 50-year-old daughter of John J. Fields, a millionaire rubber merchant, who lives at 116 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, committed suicide at an early hour today by inhaling gas. Every possible effort was made by her relatives to prevent the facts from reaching the public. Miss Fields had been an invalid for the last two years. She lived in the pretty house in Lefferts place with her parents, brothers, and sisters. When the door was forced Miss Fields was found lying on her bed. In her mouth was a rubber tube, the other end of which was attached to an open gas jet.

Woman Dies by Inhaling Gas Through a Hose.

The gold medal of honor of the United States Life Saving Corps was presented tonight to Frank Rademacher, a young man of eighteen, of Hoboken, N. J., for saving the lives of 120 people during the Hoboken fire disaster of June 30 last, when the steamships Saale, Main, and Bremen of the North German Lloyd steamship company were destroyed by fire and many lives were lost.

Is Presented with Life-Saving Medal of Honor.

David Schrank, 51 years old, of 411 East Sixty-fifth street, today shot and instantly killed George Schaefer, 40 years old, and seriously wounded Henry Becker, 58 years old, of Long Island City, shooting him in the right shoulder. All three men were employed in the sounding-board department of a piano factory. Thirteen men are employed in this department, of which Henry Becker, the wounded man, is foreman. Schaeffer and Schrank were not on speaking terms. They quarreled over politics about a year ago, and the quarrel was renewed today.

Old Feud Ends in Shooting and Death.

James Lindsay Gordon, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, set a new fashion in criminal procedure tonight by conducting the case of the people against Henry Zelmer before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, clad in full evening dress, black claw hammer coat, white double-breasted waistcoat, white tie, and white kid gloves. Mr. Gordon kept on his gloves while examining witnesses.

A Daily Through Train to Florida.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. in connection with the E. & T. H. R. R. and L. & N. R. R., will place in service Monday, Jan. 14, a solid vestibuled train, Chicago to Jacksonville and St. Augustine. This train will leave Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Florida early following afternoon. All meals en route in dining cars. City ticket office, 181 Adams street. 'Phone Central 555.

MURDERER-SUICIDE AND THE MAN HE KILLED.

JOSEPH HUFMANN, THE MURDERER. THOMAS MEEMAN, THE VICTIM.

BLOW OPEN OHIO BANK.

BURGLARS GET $2,000 IN EARLY MORNING RAID.

Five Men Said to Be Implicated in Robbery, Which Is Conducted with Great Boldness — Robbers Posted Outside Fire Many Shots, but Hurt No One—All Escape on a Hand Car, Which Is Abandoned in a Ditch.

New Philadelphia, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Exchange Bank at Shanesville, thirteen miles west of this city, was blown open by a gang of burglars early this morning and $2,000 or more in money was secured. Mr. Doershuk, the owner, who lives next to the bank, was awakened by the explosion, and while his wife attempted to light a lamp a bullet from the revolver of one of the burglars came through the window.

John Rhoads, who lives across the street, opened fire at one of the burglars who was standing watch-in front of the bank, but did not hit him. There were five burglars in the gang. Two of them applied the nitro-glycerin that demolished the safe, while the other three acted as guards. The burglars went to the Western and Lake Erie railroad station, where they procured a handcar and rode eight miles distant to Dundee, where they threw it over into a ditch and took to the woods.

The exact amount of money secured by the gang is not known, but it was between $2,000 and $2,500.

Arrest Suspected Robber.

Canal Dover, O., Dec. 13.—A man giving his name as J. B. Crosbie was arrested here at noon, suspected of being implicated in the Shanesville bank robbery. He had a large amount of money on his person, and the police claim they have evidence that before his arrest he managed to conceal a large roll of bank notes. It is also known that the man disposed of a revolver.

Hold Up Theater Box Office.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 13.—During the performance of "Shore Acres" in the Grand Opera-House, in this city, tonight two masked men entered the box office, assaulted, beat, and shot at the treasurer, Harley S. Rounds, and escaped without getting any cash.

ADOLPH SCHOENINGER IS DEAD.

Maker of Toys and Bicycles Expires in Los Angeles, Where He Went for His Health.

Adolph Schoeninger, founder and former President of the Western Wheel works and President of the Home Rattan company, died yesterday in Los Angeles, Cal., of consumption. Mr. Schoeninger left Chicago for California in the latter part of October, hoping to regain his failing health, but the change of climate proved of little benefit. Mrs. Schoeninger, who accompanied him, will bring the body to Chicago for interment.

Mr. Schoeninger laid the foundation of his fortune in the manufacture of children's toys, and later when his manufacturing business had drifted into the bicycle field he turned over his interest in the Western Wheel works to Richard Boericke, his son-in-law, and established the Home Rattan company, thus returning to the manufacture of children's playthings.

Adolph Schoeninger was born in Wiel, Schwaben, in 1833, his first work being as a dry goods clerk in Rastaat, Baden. He came to America in 1854, locating in Philadelphia, and on the beginning of the civil war he took a Captaincy in the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

After the close of the war he moved to Chicago, a year later starting a small furniture factory, which was soon after destroyed by fire. Undaunted, he secured another factory and began the manufacture of toys, prospering until 1871, when the great fire wiped away his property. Friends in Europe came to Schoeninger's assistance, and on borrowed money he had rebuilt his plant within three months of the fire disaster. Ten years later he was out of debt and his plant, which soon after was made the Western Wheel works, had been increasing in size.

Mr. Schoeninger was married on Aug. 20, 1857, to Miss Augusta Riehmann of Philadelphia. Three children, one son and two daughters, were born to them, the son and one of the daughters dying. The surviving daughter is Mrs. Richard Boericke.

OBITUARY.

MRS. DANIEL O'LEARY, Chicago, wife of Dan O'Leary, the pedestrian, died on Tuesday at the family residence in Oakley boulevard, near Harrison street. O'Leary is somewhere in the West. The funeral will take place from St. Charles' Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated tomorrow morning, and the interment will be at Calvary.

GRANT D. WILLIAMS, son of George T. Williams, 4724 Drexel boulevard, died yesterday at Eureka Springs, Ark. He returned home from Alaska several months ago, intending to go back in the spring. Notice of his funeral will be given later.

E. M. BAILEY, Chief of the Melrose Park Fire department, died yesterday at his home, 60 Fifteenth avenue. He had been ill six months and but recently returned from a trip to Denver for the benefit of his health. He was 28 years old. A widow survives him.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mrs. Amanda Ray dropped dead at Norristown, Ind., on hearing of the serious illness of a granddaughter.

Wells & Wells of this city were given the contract to build the new Statehouse at Jackson, Miss. It will cost $831,000.

Yale alumni have subscribed $900,000 toward the $2,000,000 fund needed for the proposed bi-centennial memorial buildings.

The controversy between the faculty and cadets of the Orchard Lake Military Academy will probably be settled by arbitration.

Indications are that the Kansas counties in the Arkansas River wheat belt will produce 25 per cent more wheat than last season.

Developments in the mysterious shooting of Mrs. Jeanette Broadbent at Des Moines, Ia., indicate that it was a case of attempted murder.

Governor Tanner yesterday refused to call out Company H of the Fourth Infantry to act as guards at the execution of John Owens at Paris, Ill.

Fire at Cincinnati destroyed the building, foundry, and machinery of the Lane & Bodley works at John and Water streets. The loss was $200,000.

Mrs. Mary L. McLean's will was yesterday filed for probate in Washington. It leaves her estate to her three children, John R., Mrs. Dewey, and Mrs. Ludlow.

The Appellate Court of Indiana yesterday decided the Indiana Natural Gas company must supply the gas paid for. The company shut off the supply of J. R. Anthony of Lebanon, Ind., who had paid in advance.

HITT FORMALLY ENTERS CONTEST.

Announces in Telegram His Candidacy for the United States Senate.

SAYS HE HOPES TO WIN.

Tells Members of Legislature That He Yields to Their Suggestion.

TANNER ON THE SITUATION.

Congressman Robert R. Hitt formally announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate yesterday. This action was not unexpected and took the form of a telegram to members of the General Assembly from his district who had asked him where he stood in the contest.

The news was taken to Governor Tanner at Springfield by a correspondent for THE TRIBUNE, and in reply the Governor made the following statement:

"From the time the press announced that Mr. Hitt would not be a candidate provided Senator Cullom had a majority of the caucus which is to be called at the convening of the legislature, I have not had the slightest doubt that Mr. Hitt would be a candidate. I knew then as well as Mr. Hitt and others have found out later that Senator Cullom did not have, nor would he have, a majority of the Republicans who will enter the caucus. He never had to exceed forty-five members out of the 112. A large number of these men do not favor Cullom, but are held to him by instructions and influences such as federal officeholders living in their counties and districts.

"If it be true that Mr. Hitt has formally announced his candidacy, Cullom will not receive to exceed forty or forty-five votes at the outside on the first ballot, and his vote on the first will be his largest, as I see no way for him to gather any strength after that time. On the contrary, the fact is that a large number of those slated by the federal officeholders to vote for him will quit him after discharging their apparent obligations by instructions and otherwise.

"Cullom's candidacy is largely based, according to his friends, on the assertion that the national administration is demanding his reelection. Mr. Cannon is friendly at the White House and always has the entré there without waiting at the door. The same can be said of Mr. Hitt, who is the leading authority on the relations of the United States with foreign nations. Indeed, his views on these questions are accepted without comment in both Houses of the National Congress. So I am led to believe that if it be true the administration demands Cullom's return to the Senate, the President would quietly call Cannon and Hitt down. Now, that's the way it looks to me."

Yates Is Non-Committal.

When Governor-elect Yates also was told that Congressman Hitt had formally declared himself as a candidate for the Senate, he said:

"I know nothing about the matter and have nothing to say."

Formally Enters the Race.

Congressman Hitt's announcement took the form of a telegram to Senator Aspinwall and Representatives Countryman, Middlekauff, McKinzie, and Fuller, all of whom live in his Congressional district, and had sent him a message asking him to be a candidate. The telegram read:

"I appreciate and accept the suggestion received from yourself and your legislative colleagues that I be a candidate for the Senate, and will be grateful for your support, esteeming that support an honor, and earnestly hoping it will be successful."

It is understood that Mr. Aspinwall, Scott Cowan of Mount Carroll, and probably one or two others will open Hitt headquarters in the Great Northern with as little delay as possible. They expect to be on the ground and prepared to entertain callers early on Saturday morning.

SMALL AND CURTIS PLAN COUP.

Will Try to Recall Convention and Have Cullom Instructions Rescinded.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Kankakee, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Friends of State Senator Len Small and Representative Ed Curtis told today the details of the scheme whereby these members of the next General Assembly hope to find an excuse for disobeying the instructions given them by the nominating convention to vote for Shelby M. Cullom for United States Senator. The plan is for a sufficient number of delegates to the Gilman convention which nominated Small and Curtis—six are needed—to have that convention recalled, the resolutions instructing for Cullom repealed, and either new ones instructing for Cannon passed or to permit the members of the next General Assembly to vote as they please.

This latter plan is favored, as Representative Rankin of Iroquois County declares he will vote for Senator Cullom whatever happens and to attempt to bind him by new instructions might make trouble all along the line. The pretense for recalling the convention is that since the one of March 22 passed the Cullom instructions Congressman Cannon has appeared as a Senatorial candidate and the Sixteenth District is a part of his Congressional territory.

Up to date Small and his coworkers claim they have secured two of the necessary six delegates to make a majority of the recalled convention. These two, Holt and Cross of this city, were elected to the Gilman convention on primary tickets instructing them for Cullom. The other four delegates from this county—namely: Michaels of Rockville, Jacobs of Manteno, Sergeant of Sumner, and Bonham of Pembroke—are conceded to be hopeless by the Small-Curtis crowd.

Up to date there has been no attempt to influence any of the delegates from Iroquois County, but such action will follow. It is figured by Small and Curtis that if a break can be made in Kankakee County enough of the Iroquois County delegates will follow to form a majority of the original convention.

PLACE FOR CHAIRMAN ROWE.

Republican Leaders at Springfield Discussing Probable Reward for Head of State Committee.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—There is some talk that Chairman Rowe of the Republican State committee may be Collector of Internal Revenue to succeed Yates, a position, by the way, for which Mills of Decatur is believed to have powerful backing in Washington. Mr. Rowe may want to be Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner or he may fancy the superintendency of the insurance department.

The Governor-elect will spend tomorrow in Jacksonville attending to private business. Tomorrow night he goes to Chicago, remaining there until Monday night. Long ago he promised to make the presentation of medals to members of the First Regiment who are entitled to receive the same. This ceremony occurs on Monday night, and Judge Yates will be there and take part in the exercises. He leaves at midnight on Monday for Springfield, and will stay here until Saturday. His mail is large and the applications for office are being briefed up and filed so they can all be considered when the proper time comes.

HEALY OUT FOR CITY CLERK.

Makes No Formal Announcement of Candidacy, but Admits He Would Like the Office.

An ambition to be the next City Clerk of Chicago has found lodgement with Daniel D. Healy. That office, according to Mr. Healy, has not been properly conducted in recent years and he says he would like the opportunity of demonstrating that there is room for improvement. While Mr. Healy has not made formal announcement of his candidacy he does not deny that he would like the nomination.

"With William Loeffler against me as the Democratic nominee," he said, "I am assured by prominent men in his own party that I might safely count on from 25,000 to 30,000 Democratic votes."

WAIT IN VAIN FOR LORIMER.

Former Congressman Fails to Appear, but Is Expected to Arrive from Washington Today.

William Lorimer left Washington yesterday and will arrive in Chicago this afternoon. By failing to put in an appearance last evening he again disappointed a number of South and West Side Republicans, some of whom waited at the depot for every incoming train during the afternoon and evening.

FIGHT OVER PINGREE'S BILL.

Two Branches of Legislature Fail to Come to Terms on Special Tax Measure.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The two houses of the Legislature are apparently in a deadlock tonight, the House being determined to put the equal tax bill up to the Senate, along with the responsibility for its defeat, which is predicted.

This afternoon the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 11, adopted a resolution that the law provides that the Tax commission report must constitute the basis of the contemplated legislation and providing for final adjournment tomorrow.

The resolution was tabled by the House, which also rejected a joint report that the two houses give a public hearing on the bill next Monday. It is expected that the House will pass the bill tomorrow. The Senate, however, has adjourned until Monday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prince Albert No. 2. Full Dress Shirts. E. & W.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Adams, Lyman, 66; 472 Bowen-av., Dec. 12.
Barnum, Annie, 45; 4630 Calumet-av., Dec. 12.
Briggs, Richard, 41; 11 N. California-av., Dec. 11.
Highland, B. C., 65; 821 S. Clark-st., Dec. 11.
Blanchford, Arabella, 32; 339 Washington-blvd., Dec. 12.
Block, Maurice, 40; 6406 Ellis-av., Dec. 10.
Corkey, Nancy, 80; 2927 Thirty-fifth-st., Dec. 11.
Fischer, William, 83; 1133 Oakdale-av., Dec. 11.
Foster, Eliza, 68; 275 Hudson-av., Dec. 11.
Gallup, Hannah, 45; 5030 Dakin-st., Dec. 12.
Gimkel, Val., 55; 393 Hastings-st., Dec. 12.
Girard, Delia C., 59; 10352 Walden Parkway, Dec. 11.
Hannappel, Henry, 62; 4041 Laflin-st., Dec. 11.
Healey, Martin, 81; 1326 West 22d-st., Dec. 11.
Heffernan, Ann, 80; 2527 Emerald-av., Dec. 11.
Holbrook, Edw. E., 49; 1439 W. Madison-st., Dec. 11.
Hughes, Christopher, 89; 434 East 45th-st., Dec. 13.
Korczaka, Marie, 43; 676 N. Ashland-av., Dec. 11.
Koss, Martha, 32; 638 Noble-st., Dec. 11.
Leyes, William, 74; 229 Orleans-st., Dec. 11.
Koch, Gabraelle, 28; 2734 S. Park-av., Dec. 11.
La Buy, Weronika, 82; 709 Ashland-av., Dec. 10.
Morirode, Astrid, 6; 74 Nebraska-av., Dec. 11.
Mitchell, Thomas, 55; 9054 Dauphin-av., Dec. 12.
Mathea, Katy, 58; 83 16th-st., Dec. 12.
Murry, Anna, 80; 4830 Halsted-st., Dec. 11.
Marcus, Katherine, 56; 811 W. 20th-st., Dec. 12.
Noyes, Charles, 71; 844 Washington-blvd., Dec. 12.
O'Leary, Annie, 75; 395 Oakley-blvd., Dec. 12.
Stat, Dora, 68; 1200 N. Halsted-st., Dec. 11.
Passow, Charles, 53; 929 12th-st., Dec. 11.
Rooky, George, 60; 490 W. 12th-st., Dec. 12.
Stahl, Jane, 72; 851 W. Congress-st., Dec. 12.
Schneider, Morris, 51; German Hospital, Dec. 12.
Staterus, Tom, 40; 1215 59th-st., Dec. 10.
Smith, Marie, 3; 2026 Lexington-av., Dec. 11.
Schladweiler, Theo., 38; 202 Osgood-st., Dec. 12.
Stephens, Clara, 38; 1108 S. Greenest., Dec. 12.
Steen, Margaret, 55; 1632 Indiana-av., Dec. 11.
Tirnal, Frank, 18; 221 West 12th-st., Dec. 11.
Van Matre, Joseph, 68; 167 Sangamon-st., Dec. 12.
Wardinger, Katie, 33; Cook County Hospital, Dec. 11.
Waterman, Gerty, 33; Boulevard Sanitarium, Dec. 11.
Zaft, Edw., 45; 141 Fullerton-av., Dec. 11.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Ruby Irene Brown, born July 28, 1880, Dec. 13, 1142 Lawndale-av. Rochester papers please copy.

DIKE—Dec. 13, 1900, Elisa S. Dike, aged 56 years, sister of Edwin and Louisa A. Dike. Funeral notice hereafter.

KIRK—Miss Sarah Kirk, aged 84 years, at home of her sister, Mrs. A. M. F. Colton, 424 Chicago-av. Funeral at house Friday at 2 p. m. Interment at Morristown, N. J.

LEE—At Chicago, Dec. 13, Sarah, wife of Colonel J. G. C. Lee, U. S army. Funeral from residence, 141 51st-st., Saturday at 2 p. m.

MARKS—Mary, widow of the late Samuel Marks. Funeral Friday, 2 o'clock, from 2073 Michigan-av., by carriages to Graceland. Funeral private.

NOLAN—At 5552 Jefferson-av., on the 13th inst., Lillian Mary, only daughter of M. and M. A. Nolan, aged 1 year, 7 months and 20 days. Funeral this morning at 10:30 o'clock to Calvary Cemetery.

PASSOW—Charles Passow, Dec. 11, aged 55 years, 11 months 11 days, father of William, Charles, Louis, Henry, Edward, Mrs. Gus Kowalski, Mrs. J. G. Lobstein Jr., and Rose Passow. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 15, at 1 p. m., from late residence, 929 W. 12th-st., to Waldheim.

SCHLADWEILER—Theodore Schladweiler, beloved husband of Lena Schladweiler [nee Von Rath], son of John and Barbara Schladweiler, Dec. 12, at his residence, 202 Osgood-st. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 15, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Vincent Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery. Member of Gustus Lodge No. 210, Knights of Pythias.

SCHOENINGER—Adolph, at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 13.

WILLIAMS—Grant D. Williams, son of George T. Williams, 4724 Drexel-blvd., yesterday at Eureka Springs, Ark., with stomach trouble. He came home from Alaska several months ago, expecting to return in the spring to look after mining interests there [illegible]. His remains will arrive in Chicago this [illegible] night. Funeral notice later.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—Dec. 13, 1900, Henrietta, beloved mother of Charles Williams and Mrs. Nellie Saunders. Funeral Saturday from late residence, 217 Huron-st., to Rosehill by car. Hannibal, Mo., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois—Generally fair on Friday and Saturday, except probably snow on Friday near Lake Michigan, fresh north to east winds.

Ohio—Fair on Friday and Saturday, fresh to brisk northerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair on Friday, except snow on the north shore, on Saturday snow, fresh north to northeast winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair, continued cold on Friday and probably on Saturday, fresh north to northeast winds.

Indiana—Generally fair on Friday and Saturday, fresh north to east winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, continued cold on Friday, Saturday fair, warmer, fresh north to northeast winds.

Minnesota—Fair on Friday, except snow near Lake Superior, Saturday fair and warmer, fresh northeasterly winds.

Iowa—Generally fair on Friday and Saturday, easterly winds.

Nebraska—Fair on Friday, colder in western portion, Saturday fair, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 13, 8 p. m.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity in miles.	Precipitation in hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.12	52	62	37	W.	18	....	Clear
Albany	30.26	32	36	26	W.	12	Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.26	8	18	0	N.W.	8	.01	Snow
Atlanta	30.06	48	64	36	N.E.	6	.18	Rain
Amarillo	30.04	45	66	32	N.	6	....	Clear
Battleford	30.02	6	8	-8	S.E.	8	.02	Snow
Bismarck	30.20	8	20	-4	S.W.	8	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.04	18	30	14	W.	20	.08	Snow
Boston	29.70	42	48	30	W.	20	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.16	52	64	36	N.	6	....	Clear
Chicago	29.88	30	40	Calm.	....	....	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.06	48	54	34	S.W.	6	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.22	20	42	20	N.	6	....	Clear
Chicago	30.22	28	32	28	N.E.	6	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.18	34	46	30	W.	6	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.16	34	40	30	N.W.	12	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.02	44	54	32	S.E.	6	....	Clear
Davenport	30.22	24	30	20	N.E.	6	....	Clear
Denver	30.14	24	46	22	S.	6	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.18	28	32	24	N.	6	....	Clear
Detroit	30.22	18	30	16	N.W.	12	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.04	32	52	30	S.	6	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.24	24	36	22	N.E.	6	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.44	0	4	-4	N.W.	12	....	Snow
El Paso	30.04	52	72	36	W.	6	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.82	22	32	8	....	....	.40	Clear
Galveston	30.06	52	58	50	N.W.	22	.02	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.20	16	30	14	N.W.	12	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.40	8	14	W.	W.	6	Tr.	Clear
Havre	29.94	36	48	W.	W.	6	....	Clear
Helena	30.04	42	50	W.	W.	6	....	Clear
Huron	30.24	14	24	N.W.	N.W.	6	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.18	30	34	N.W.	N.W.	6	.18	Rain
Jacksonville	30.08	52	66	36	S.	6	Tr.	Rain
Kansas City	30.06	42	46	32	S.	6	....	Clear
Lander	30.16	22	48	W.	W.	6	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.06	52	62	36	....	....	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.04	56	72	46	W.	6	....	Clear
Marquette	30.34	12	12	N.E.	N.E.	12	.42	Snow
Memphis	30.10	52	56	36	N.E.	6	.04	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.92	34	48	W.	W.	6	....	Clear
Milwaukee	30.32	18	24	W.	....	....	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.84	2	10	W.	W.	6	.04	Snow
Montgomery	29.96	50	50	50	....	....	1.00	Rain
Montreal	30.06	—4	14	N.W.	N.W.	6	.56	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.10	50	60	34	....	....	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.96	50	68	N.W.	N.W.	6	.54	Rain
New York City	29.82	44	48	N.W.	N.W.	6	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.00	52	56	N.W.	N.W.	6	....	Clear
North platte	30.10	16	40	W.	W.	6	....	Fair
Oklahoma	30.08	44	58	S.	....	....	Tr.	Clear
Omaha	30.14	22	34	S.	S.E.	6	....	Clear
Oswego	29.92	32	40	W.	W.	6	.02	Snow
Palestine	30.12	50	50	N.W.	N.W.	6	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.14	34	42	N.W.	N.W.	6	....	Clear
Philadelphia	29.86	46	50	N.W.	N.W.	6	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.06	34	44	N.W.	N.W.	6	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.00	36	52	W.	W.	6	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.14	0	2	S.E.	S.E.	6	.04	Snow
Rapid City	30.02	26	38	W.	....	....	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.10	52	58	W.	W.	6	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.16	38	42	N.	....	....	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.36	8	20	N.E.	....	....	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.04	30	30	W.	W.	6	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	30.30	—4	4	W.	W.	6	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	32	36	S.	....	....	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	44	52	W.	W.	6	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.04	50	54	S.	....	....	....	Clo'dy
Washington	29.90	50	58	W.	W.	6	....	Clear
White River	30.26	—6	—4	Calm.	....	....	.58	Clear
Williston	30.04	20	20	S.E.	....	....	.01	Clear
Winnipeg	30.58	—10	—10	N.	....	....	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by L. Managse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m.,

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1900.

State Road Appropriations. A novel plan to promote road improvement has been offered by the Pennsylvania division of the League of American Wheelmen. They have decided to appeal to the Pennsylvania Legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 to be expended in certain sections, if the counties, boroughs, and townships shall subscribe an amount equal to that to be received from the State appropriation. The plan, if adopted, would undoubtedly stimulate the building of good roads. The theory upon which it is based is the same as that by which streets in the city are paved, by special assessments upon the owners of abutting property, eked out by a contribution from general taxes. Just as the streets are used by all the citizens of a city, so it may be said that the country roads are for all the people of the State.

Victory for Bird Protectors. When Justice Everett fined a Chicago bird dealer $100 and costs Tuesday for having live native birds in his possession the Illinois Audubon society and State Game Commissioner Loveday won the most notable legal victory since bird protective measures were first taken. The songsters seized at the time of the bird dealer's arrest were mostly mocking birds and cardinal grosbeaks, and the defendant showed by his receipts that the birds were bought in Louisiana, where there is no law against their capture and sale. Justice Everett held that the intent of the Illinois law is that no person shall have any wild birds in his possession in this State no matter whence they came. In New York an attempt was made to prosecute some dealers in live birds, but it was given over when it was found that the creatures had been caught in Florida. The New York prosecutors may take heart from the Illinois decision. Chicago has been a market for thousands of the most beautiful Southern birds. The people of the South, from whose gardens the songsters have been disappearing rapidly, asked the Northern bird protectors to do something to remove the incentive for the capture of the mockers and the red birds. The conviction secured Tuesday will do much to compass this end.

More of Doherty's Incompetency. During the high wind of Wednesday the people in the down-town district were assailed all day by clouds of dust and street sweepings, which filled the air, blinding pedestrians, ruining clothing, and sifting into stores and offices. The dirt had been swept into heaps the night before, but no laborers or teams were sent to cart the heaps away, because Superintendent Doherty did not think there would be any wind. The wind came and scattered the heaps in every direction, thus rendering the previous work useless and wasting that amount of the public funds and at the same time creating an intolerable nuisance to the people in the streets. This delinquent and incompetent superintendent is the same Michael J. Doherty whose dismissal was ordered some weeks ago by the Civil Service commission. Yet the unworthy and discredited Superintendent of the Street department still holds his office and draws his pay. Why is he retained? Aside from all questions of the Civil Service commission's part in the matter, there are abundant proofs of Doherty's utter unfitness for the place. An employé of a private firm would be discharged in a moment for less cause than this official shows constantly in his work. The dereliction of Wednesday, which has stirred Commissioner McGann into compelling Doherty to make a temporary change in his street cleaning methods, is no isolated case. The dirt has constantly been swept into heaps and then left to be scattered by wagons and wind. The whole work of the department is conducted in the same slipshod manner. What wonder that the city should be short of funds when they are thus wasted by incompetent officials? Money spent in sweeping dirt into heaps, when the heaps are not removed, is money thrown away. One flagrant lapse of this kind should be enough to bring about the discharge of any employé, yet this Superintendent of Streets is allowed to go on consuming the taxpayers' money in a slovenly and wretched service.

THE METHODIST THANK OFFERING.

Early in the present year the Bishops and clergy of the Methodist Church North, fittingly to observe the close of the nineteenth century, decided to make an appeal to the denomination to raise $20,000,000 before the close of the year 1901 as a twentieth century thank offering, the money to be applied to educational and charitable institutions connected with the church, as well as to the wiping out of church indebtedness. Coupled with this an appeal was also made for increased zeal and determination in church work which should result in adding converts to the Methodist faith by thousands.

Of what progress has been made in conversions THE TRIBUNE is not aware, but the report of the Secretary of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering commission, just published, shows that the raising of the twenty million fund is progressing in a most gratifying manner, which indicates that the whole sum, big as it is, will be in hand by the close of 1901. When the proposition was first made there was a general impression that the task was too colossal to be accomplished in so short a time, but from the present outlook it will not be surprising if the Methodists surpass that sum a year from now. The report of the Secretary shows that $2,601,768 has been collected for Methodist universities and colleges, $540,880 for seminaries and academies, $750,000 for philanthropies and charities, and $4,300,000 has been paid on church debts, making a grand total of $8,192,538. These sums do not include what has been raised for city evangelization, conference claimants, or specific gifts to missions, from which reports have not yet been received.

It is not unlikely that by Dec. 31, 1900, one-half of the thank offering will have been collected, leaving a year in which to complete the twenty millions. The raising of the first half in 1900 will undoubtedly stimulate the raising of the last half in 1901, which goes to show what can be done when all put their shoulders to the wheel. The Methodists evidently believe that "the Lord helps those who help themselves." They are to be congratulated for the splendid showing they have made in this closing year of the century. They will enter upon the new century with renewed courage and enthusiasm.

LET TIME DO THE WORK.

The professed object of the shipping subsidy bill is to increase the number of vessels flying the American flag which are engaged in the ocean carrying trade. With that object the American people are in hearty sympathy. At this time only 9 per cent of the exports and imports of the United States is carried in American bottoms. Eighty years ago the percentage was nearly 90 per cent instead of 9.

Intelligent and unbiased Americans deplore this decadence of the merchant marine of this country. At the same time they do not approve of any subsidy plan for building up that marine. They believe the same result can be secured in a much better way. People who are not blinded by prejudice or who are not contemplating a raid on the Treasury know and admit that the real reason why American ships did so large a proportion of the world's traffic early in the century was that wooden vessels, the only ones then in use, could be built more cheaply here than anywhere else. American seamen got higher wages then than foreign seamen, but they were more efficient. In spite of the difference in wages it cost less to sail an American than a foreign vessel.

The substitution of iron for wood deprived Americans of the advantage they had enjoyed so long. The greater cost of iron on this side of the ocean made it impossible to build iron vessels here in competition with Great Britain. The banishment of the American flag from the ocean was hastened by the destruction wrought by the Alabama and the Shenandoah, but even if those vessels had never sailed the seas the percentage of exports and imports carried in American bottoms would not be now any greater than it is.

Instead of recognizing the fact that the iron vessels were bound to do the carrying trade and of allowing Americans to buy these ships where they could be had for the least money and sailing them under the American flag, a policy was pursued which has kept that flag off the high seas. The Maine shipbuilders, who wished to continue building wooden sailing vessels, exerted in Congress a degree of influence which was injurious to the interests of the country. When the building of iron vessels in American shipyards was begun, these yards, having a profitable monopoly of the construction of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, naturally used all their influence to prevent a revision of the obsolete and burdensome navigation laws.

In spite of hindering legislation the American registered steamship tonnage in foreign trade increased considerably during the last five years. This is due to the increasing cheapness of construction of iron and steel ships and to the consequent greater willingness of capital to go into the ocean carrying trade. This gain is not due to subsidies. Thanks are not due to favoring legislation, for there has been none. Natural causes alone have brought about so notable a gain.

In view of these facts sensible men favor no legislation beside the revision of the navigation laws. They believe that iron and steel ships can be built in the United States now for rather less than on the Clyde and that before long they will be built so cheaply that such ships will be constructed here for foreign ship-owners. Therefore they are against subsidies, no matter how they may be distributed. They do not wish to see any industry put on the pay rolls of the government. They are opposed to subsidies and to bounties.

But even if the American people could be induced to believe that a healthful growth of the merchant marine of this country could be procured through the machinery of subsidies, they would none the less disprove of the subsidy bill now before Congress. That measure is not for the benefit of an industry. It is in aid of individuals. Its chief object is not to promote American commerce, but to swell the dividends of a particular steamship line. It is a bill with not one virtue to mitigate its many offensive features.

REASONABLE HOURS FOR WOMEN.

The decision handed down a day or two ago by a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York that women must be at home by 12 o'clock midnight or stay locked out, if they have not a night key, has naturally raised a storm of protest. In the case in question, Miss Abell, a dressmaker, returned to her apartments after the above hour and found herself locked out by her landlord. She thereupon applied for an injunction to restrain him from closing the front door at any time and not answering the bell when she rang it. The learned Judge granted her petition for an injunction, but coupled it with conditions that make it valueless. He decided he could not compel the landlord to give her a key or to open the door after the expiration of a "reasonable time," the "reasonable time" being 12 o'clock.

From the legal point of view the court was probably correct in its decision, as leases in New York stipulate that the tenant is to be admitted to the premises "at reasonable hours." The whole question, therefore, hinges upon whether 12 o'clock is a reasonable hour. Most people will think it is. In the evolution of the getting home practice there has been a gradual extension of the time limit. In the early days of the century sundown was considered a "reasonable hour" not only for being at home but for going to bed. Not so many years ago 9 o'clock became the "reasonable hour" and the curfew rang at that time. Any persons found with lights burning in their houses were regarded with suspicion and were much gossiped about. Now it appears, in the view of the New York court, that the hour "when churchyards yawn" is the "reasonable hour." Perhaps half a century hence the limit may be advanced to 3 a. m. and when the twenty-first century comes in all hours, day or night, will be considered "reasonable." What is most needed just now is some agreement upon the part of the ladies as to what they consider a "reasonable hour." There should be some general expression upon this subject and the Chicago Woman's club, which handles a generous variety of subjects, should look into the matter and decide. Even though leases in Chicago may not contain the objectionable clause, its opinion might be of assistance to women in New York who can't get night keys and do not consider any hour after 12 unreasonable.

In some of the judgments passed upon the New York court's decision by prominent women of Chicago much indignation is expressed because it discriminates against their sex. One lady declares: "I cannot see what a woman's sex has to do with the time when she should be required to return home," and another says: "A woman has just as much right to be out late at night as man in a legal sense." There is no discrimination in the decision of the New York court. It applies to men just as it does to women. A man who returns to his apartments after 12 without a night key must either go to a hotel or a police station.

Under this decision the only relief for women who will be out in unreasonable hours is to provide themselves with night keys and go in quietly after the manner of men. The night key is one of the masculine emblems of liberty. No man is without one. Some men may not be able to use them at unreasonable hours without considerable difficulty, but every man clings to his night key tenaciously. Women have not yet realized the value of that little instrument.

MAYOR'S STRANGE HESITATION.

Why does Mayor Harrison hunt for excuses to approve the gerrymandering measure passed by the City Council on Monday night? Is it possible that he will stoop to the strategy of menacing all future legislation in that body, in order to create a more urgent demand for a Mayor "with a record" on the street railway question? If not, then what does he mean by his vacillating course in respect to this measure and his tentative efforts to gauge the strength of popular opposition.

He is by no means so dull of mind nor so inexperienced in practical logic as not to appreciate what the effect of this measure, if approved, even though amended in a few respects, will be upon the City Council. He knows assuredly that its tendency will be to consolidate the gang and to place it in control of that body, for he knows that many or most of the "doubtful" members, on whose action critical measures turn, but who were drawn into alliance with the gang on Monday night because they were "cared for" under its plan, will, if that plan is sustained, be inclined to honor that alliance permanently. Will the Mayor then confirm this threatening coalition or will he instead exempt these members from such impolitic obligations by insuring them at least the security of their present ward boundaries?

If Mr. Harrison is unmoved by the fact that this redistricting measure was sprung as a "substitute" and forced to a vote without opportunity for its consideration, by the fact that it has since then disappeared from its presumptive official guardianship in a manner suggesting fraudulent changes, and by the fact that it is, in every circumstance of its origin and passage, tainted with "gang" methods—if he is unmoved by these facts, which ought instantly to seal its fate, he will, nevertheless, unless he is seeking to prepare an emergency for himself, veto it in order to protect the City Council from the demoralizing results which it threatens.

There is no imperative necessity that a redistricting plan be adapted before the spring election if it proves impracticable to do so in a reasonable manner. Least of all is there any demand for a plan which not only violates both the spirit and the letter of the law, but jeopardizes the official integrity of the city. There is, however, imperative need, as things are at present, for fortifying in every possible way the honor of the City Council.

If the Mayor is really anxious for the character of that body and is both sincere and far-sighted in his championship of the street railway question, if it is his wish at some future time, not to have the opportunity of making a grand stand veto on that subject, but to have his veto backed up, or rather to preclude the possibility of the passage by the Council of a street railway measure which would demand an executive veto, he will cease naming excuses for the gerrymandering ordinance, he will suggest no tinkering of a measure which is bad as an entirety, and, in spite of the fortuitous majority which supported it and the political pressure in its favor, he will dispose of the discredited ordinance with an executive negative.

DO NOT BE TOO RADICAL.

"In the South they burn negroes," said one of the speakers at the Hyde Park antivice mass-meeting on Friday night. "In this city there is a large number of men who deserve no better fate." Then he went on to denounce and to demand the immediate abolition of private dining-rooms in hotels and restaurants and "family entrances" to saloons, in addition to gambling-houses, dives, all-night saloons, wine-rooms, and other undesirable and notorious establishments. Under the spell of his eloquence the mass-meeting adopted resolutions calling for the adoption of a policy by the city government of Chicago which would result in such a sweeping and wholesale reform. It is to be regretted that the people who attended the mass-meeting did not listen to the wisdom of more practical men who warned them that in demanding the whole loaf they are making it exceedingly likely that in the end they will get no bread at all.

From a practical standpoint the meeting would have been much wiser if it had contented itself with asking, as it does in the closing phrase of its resolution, that vice be suppressed in all places where it flaunts itself in the face of virtue and becomes, as the resolution well says, a "public nuisance." It might be possible to bring pressure enough to bear on the city authorities to force the closing of dives which immediately adjoin schoolhouses and churches, and with this as a start the reformers might go on to further and more sweeping demands a little later with some prospects of success. But it is to be feared that the wholesale program undertaken by the mass-meeting will defeat its own purpose. It will arouse the antagonism of so many interests that nothing permanent is likely to be accomplished as a result of it. Reformers as a rule need to learn and to use in their well meant efforts some of the worldly wisdom and craft of their opponents. For it cannot be denied that the gentry who fatten on the vices of a great city like Chicago are wise in their day and generation. They are content to move slowly. They do not ask for everything at once. They know the practical wisdom of concentrating all their efforts on one point at a time. When they hear of reformers who demand that all abuses be swept away at once with a single stroke of the pen they are not seriously alarmed. They know that to carry through such a program would require all the efforts of a great body of deeply interested people for a long period of time, and, judging by the past, they feel certain that such a continuous and determined effort will not be put forth.

It is impossible not to admire the crusading spirit which leads good people to undertake the impossible in the interest of what they believe to be right. But it is not the spirit which wins. A reform to be permanently successful must concentrate and not scatter its efforts. It must deal with specific instances and not with mere idle generalities. It must discriminate and make allowances for the prejudices and the sincere convictions of well meaning people who differ with its promoters. It must educate as well as denounce. Finally, it must realize that the effort to make a city like Chicago a model municipality from the standpoint of a strict and rigid Puritan is not, under present conditions, a possible undertaking.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The gloomy view taken by Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, seems to be justified by the grave financial troubles now threatening Germany. The sudden slump in mortgage bonds threatens to create a serious and widespread panic in that country. As there are more than $1,000,000,000 of these bonds in circulation the rush to sell them at almost any price is an extremely serious matter. Two banks have already gone to the wall under the strain, and if the panic among the holders of bonds should continue it would be likely to cause still more serious failures.

It has been evident for some time that Germany was suffering a reaction from the industrial boom of a few years ago. In that country, as in the United States, there was a large expansion in industrial stocks. The reaction began more than a year ago, bringing a marked shrinkage in the values of all industrials. A recent United States consular report on the German bicycle industry illustrates the case. Seven leading bicycle companies issued capital stock to a total par value of $3,200,000, demanding not less than $5,600,000, or 170 per cent, from the investors who bought the stock. Then speculation drove these shares still higher until they represented a value of $7,250,000. These inflated values have been steadily shrinking for more than two years, so that their present figures represent a loss of $4,760,000 as compared with the maximum. The bicycle industry, of course, is exceptionally unfortunate, but its fate is representative of a movement that has affected the whole German industrial list.

Accompanying the era of industrial speculation there was a corresponding inflation of credit. The land banks, which are a prominent feature of the German financial system, were the chief instruments of this inflation. They issued an enormous mass of mortgage bonds based on the high values given to farm lands by agrarian legislation. So long as this protective legislation continues to keep up prices of farm products the bonds should be secure enough, but the present panic seems to indicate a suspicion that the land values may not always be bolstered up by tariffs which favor greatly the land-owners. In any event, it is apparent that there has been serious inflation, and that Germany stands in danger of a panic. It is to be hoped, however, that the readjustment will come about gradually and will not take the form of a violent panic, for a disturbance of that kind is almost certain to affect all other nations.

GAS WAR IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The sweeping charges against the people of Indianapolis made by Mr. E. C. Benedict of the Indianapolis Gas company do not seem to be altogether deserved. The company has been compelled for some reason to do without a dividend this year, and Mr. Benedict says it is because the consumers have universally taken to robbing the company by drilling larger orifices in their "mixers" and taking more gas than they were justly entitled to. These violations are said to be committed not only by the poor and vicious but by physicians, lawyers, business-men, and ministers of the gospel. The company complains that no court can be found to support its claims and that no jury will render a verdict against the offenders. According to its story, the whole city is guilty, and the gas company is the only innocent and injured party in the affair. The outside world will want a little more evidence before it concurs in such a strange and sweeping verdict.

It is not customary to find any city made up altogether of thieves, and there has hitherto been no suspicion that Indianapolis was a glaring exception to the rule. It is true that many otherwise good people do not consider it a sin to get the better of a gas company or a street railway. There is a widespread impression that gas companies exist largely to rob the people, and that it is only fair to rob them. But even allowing for this weak place in the popular conscience, it is impossible to believe that Indianapolis is so totally bad as Mr. Benedict says it is. There are usually two sides to such controversies. Credible witnesses on behalf of the consumers assert that the people of Indianapolis have paid more for gas which they never got than they have saved by the illegal process of "boring their mixers."

Mr. Benedict and President Hastings say that the company cannot pay dividends, but they do not state whether past dividends may not have been excessive, or whether the capitalization is not larger than it ought to be. They do not explain why the pressure in the gas mains has been allowed to get so low that people could no longer keep warm without using wood or coal, while each consumer was still compelled to pay for an adequate supply of gas. Fallible human nature is apt to resort to extreme measures under such circumstances on a cold day. No doubt the reduction of the natural gas supply all over the gas belt has increased the difficulties of the Indianapolis company, but other Indiana cities seem to have no trouble in getting enough pressure. If it comes to a question of relative merits between the company and the whole population of Indianapolis, it will be safer to decide for the people. Even the desire to get ahead of a gas company cannot corrupt an entire community.

A PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

Among the recommendations which the special Street Railway committee will make in its report to the City Council next Monday night will be one dealing with the question of permanent machinery for exercising control over the street railway service of the city. The report will recommend that the entire supervision of street railways, including consideration of all new ordinances proposed in the Council, be remitted to a special committee of the City Council, which shall have authority to employ necessary clerical and expert assistance, and which shall have a permanent office open at all times.

Such a committee, owing to its important duty of watching the service and keeping it up to standard in all respects, as well as its duty of examining proposed extensions and perhaps of insuring the proper execution of any that may be authorized, would be in the nature of an executive board, and would thus resemble the Council committees which, in the case of British municipal bodies, act as the executive heads of the city departments.

It does not need to be pointed out that powers of public control must prove useless unless there is some definite machinery constituted for exercising them. The supervision of our street railway service should accordingly be placed in the hands either of a State or of a local commission or committee. In Massachusetts a State commission is maintained, and the notorious "Humphrey" bills provided for such a commission—although it was not proposed to clothe it with any important powers.

The Massachusetts plan has worked fairly well for Boston, but it is to be borne in mind not only that Massachusetts is the only State in which supervision of this subject has proved of any practical consequence, but that the reason why State commissions have worked as well as they have for Boston is probably because Boston happens to be the State capital, and so the commissions are, in their habitations at least, local. It is also worth noting that both Mayor Quincy and his successor, Mayor Hart, have opposed the general policy of committing local matters to State appointed boards.

There is no doubt that sentiment in Chicago is practically unanimous in favor of keeping the control of the street railway question, both as to the terms of new franchises and as to continuing supervision over the whole subject, strictly in the hands of the city. It will also be a great advance—and one which will recognize Chicago as one and not three cities—to have all matters in the Council affecting street railways referred, not as at present, to one of the three divisional Committees on Streets and Alleys, but to a single committee whose purview is coextensive with the city. It may safely be assumed that if its members show appropriate ability their reasonable permanence will be assured by reelections.

Arguments might be urged in favor of a local commission to be made up outside instead of inside the City Council. But, judging from present indications, it will be quite as practicable to secure a group of intelligent and interested men in connection with this subject, who will devote attention to it, from within as from without that body.

The plan recommended by the committee would therefore appear to have been well considered.

COMETH now Memphis and shyeth its castor into the ring as claimant for the title of Chicago of the South?

IN his capacity of reformer, Mr. Frank Hall appears to have begun by boring his mixers.

THERE will be nothing spectacular, either, about the uniform Mr. Dreyer will wear after he gets there.

NEVER mind it, General Miles. It might have happened to any of us.

FROM a box office point of view the little exhibit in black and white at Tattersall's last evening was an artistic triumph.

AS TO all this fuss about crime, the Mayor continues to think politics is at the back of it. Bad politics is certainly at the back of some of the crime.

THE go-between who says he acted as a "fixer" for Chief Kipley last year may unfix the Chief if he isn't exceedingly careful.

PRESIDENT STEYN is to follow Oom Paul Kruger to Europe, and Lord Kitchener acts as if he were trying to drive General De Wet after President Steyn.

THE only threatened defection from Senator Cullom's ranks thus far is a Small-Curtis one.

COUNTING the days till Tanner lets go only makes them seem longer.

IF Pettigrew would go out in a blaze of glory let him talk the ship subsidy bill to death.

IN A MINOR KEY.

One of the Real Victims.

"There's no doubt," said the suburbanite householder, "that we have been needing butterine legislation a long time. It was only the other day my grocer sold me some old and rancid country butter for good butterine. I made him take it back, too quick!"

Matters of Public Concern.

"What are you fellows doing here?" asked the janitor of the apartment house, looking suspiciously at the two dejected pilgrims sitting on the front steps.

Tuffold Knutt and Limping Lazarus made no motion to go.

"Hain't ye got no better manners," said the former, with crushing dignity, "than to disturb two gen'l'men w'en they're discussin' the disposition of the guv'ment surplus?"

Occupying His Time.

"O, I'll be busy enough," soliloquized Santa Claus, "without having to wait till Christmas. Every night I hunt up some old Gradgrind who has been telling the little children there isn't any Santa Claus, and I sit hard on his stomach and give him the nightmare."

A Little One for Five Cents.

Thou hast paid, O, smooth old nickel,
For hundreds of street car trips!
How many fair women and bootblacks
Have held thee between their lips!

Over the Wire.

Impatient Party—"You talk as if you had your mouth full of mush. Suppose you stand a little farther away from the 'phone."

Exasperated Party (at other end of wire)—"I shall stand away from it entirely a few moments, sir, until I have cussed you good and hard, and then I'll talk to you again, you insolent donkey, as close to the 'phone as I please, deuce take you!"

By Way of Comparison.

Raynor (on the way to the prizefight)—"This will be the first slugging match I ever attended."

Shyne—"You've seen football games, though, haven't you? Well, this will seem a little tame to you, but stick it out—it grows interesting toward the close."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will celebrate her eightieth birthday on Dec. 19. Her woman friends will give her a reception in honor of the occasion.

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, on whom a surgical operation was performed several days ago, is reported out of danger.

John Brice, son of the late Calvin S. Brice, the railway magnate, is now studying law at Harvard. It was he who created surprise among his friends by marrying a chorus girl, but, contrary to the prophecies made at the time, the marriage has proved to be a most happy one.

Many stories are told of the charity of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. A secretary of a Sunday school in a poor Westminster district once ventured to apply to the composer by mail for a contribution to the fund for the school's annual day in the country. There was no special claim on the composer, but he sent half a guinea, and thereafter never forgot to repeat the gift year by year.

An old legal paper has been discovered in the prothonotary's office in Wilkesbarre, Pa. It is an affidavit of defense prepared by the late Jay Gould, in his handwriting, and bears date of 1859. Gould was then in the tanning business in Gouldsboro, Pa., and he had difficulties with his creditors. In his defense he claims that he had built the largest tannery in the world, and instead of being worried by his creditors, he thought he should receive encouragement for developing the resources of the country.

Abusing Commercial Usage.

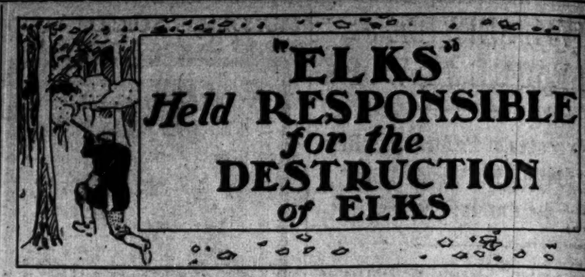
There may be such a thing as carrying business methods into State affairs too far. A man in Michigan, recently pardoned from his punishment of imprisonment, demands a 5 per cent discount for cash payment of his fine.—Baltimore American.

Fixing a Comparison.

There must be a gang of organized bank robbers at work in the small towns of this State. Five or six banks have been looted in as many months. These robbers are becoming almost as dangerous as cashiers.—Toledo Blade.

Or Animated Jersey Lightning.

Now that a big boa constrictor has escaped into the wilds of New Jersey, there is danger that he may be mistaken for the octopus.—Boston Advertiser.



"ELKS" Held RESPONSIBLE for the DESTRUCTION of ELKS

IT will be startling news to the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to learn that they are charged by members of their own order with being directly, though unintentionally, responsible for the wanton destruction in great numbers of the splendid animal after which their organization is named. Now that the matter has been called to their attention it is anticipated that prompt action will be taken to stop the slaughter so far as it lies in the power of the Elks to do so.

Elk Tooth Watch Charm.

A stranger case has rarely been called to public attention. In it all it is pointed out that the members of the order can be charged with nothing more serious than thoughtlessness. Their enthusiasm for their order has led them without knowing it to put such a high premium on the killing of the animals that there is said to be serious danger that within a few years, unless something is done to stop the slaughter, the elk will be numbered among the extinct animals.

Twenty years ago the Denver lodge of Elks, full of enthusiasm for their order, began to wear elks' teeth mounted in gold as watch charms and pins. Gradually the custom spread all over the country. Elks' teeth were worn by members of the order as scarfpins, cuff buttons, and in various other ways. Gradually it became almost universal. Today it is estimated that out of 75,000 Elks in the United States more than two-thirds have one or two elks' teeth among their trinkets. Many of them have more than one and it is safe to say that among the Elks alone there are nearly 100,000 teeth mounted and used on emblems. Following the example of the secret society men elks' teeth have been largely used in making jewelry for sale to the public generally, and there is now considerable demand for trinkets of various kinds in which the tooth of an elk is the chief factor.

Button of the Order of Elks.

When the Elks began to wear the teeth they were plentiful, and could be had for a few cents. As their use has increased, however, the price has steadily risen. At present the price is said to be higher in the Rocky Mountain country than it is in Chicago. Even here, however, an elk's tooth of good size and in good condition is worth from $2 to $10. There has also grown up a fashion in elks' teeth and a tooth which is turning brown, thus showing that it has been taken from an old stag, commands a much higher price than those which are still white and show no marks of age.

The increasing demand, together with the fact that the number of elk in the country is constantly decreasing, has made elks' teeth somewhat scarce, so that professional hunters have every incentive to kill the animals for their teeth alone. The teeth from a big stag might be readily sold for from $50 to $100. It is said that many pot hunters in the mountain country of Colorado and Wyoming now confine their attention almost exclusively to elk, which are shot for their teeth, the body being left lying untouched after the teeth have been removed.

The unwitting responsibility of the Order of Elks in the matter has been officially called to the attention of the more than 600 lodges in the United States by the following letter sent out by the lodge located at Colorado Springs:

THOU SHALT NOT KILL AN ELK.

At a meeting of the Colorado Springs Lodge No. 309, B. P. O. Elks, held on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1900, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has recently been brought to the attention of this lodge that the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks throughout the nation have unwittingly and unintentionally placed a premium on the slaughter in great numbers of the noble animal after which our order has been named, through the purchase of elk teeth, to be used as charms or as symbols of membership in our splendid organization; and

Whereas, It is the belief of this lodge that in order to bring about the complete stoppage of this traffic it is only necessary to call this matter to the attention of our various lodges, with the personal request to every Elk to absolutely desist from further purchases or the further use of elk teeth; and

Whereas, Members of this lodge, recently returned from the northwestern portion of the State of Colorado, which is recognized as the rendezvous and feeding ground of probably the greater number of these splendid animals that have thus far been spared the hunter's gun, report to this lodge that one instance is known where as many as nineteen elk in one herd have been ruthlessly slaughtered for their teeth alone, the carcasses having been left behind to decay; and further report that in one instance, at least, a pair of such teeth is held by the owner in this same hunting country at as high a price as $25, thus affording striking illustrations of how serious the situation really is:

Therefore, it is hereby resolved, That we, the members of Lodge No 309, will collectively and individually refuse to be in any way the purchasers or traffickers in elk teeth, and that we call upon and earnestly urge each and every member of the B. P. O. E. to likewise refrain from buying or in any way dealing in them;

And it is further resolved, That it is the sense of this lodge that all loyal Elks everywhere should and will coöperate in this movement, so that it shall be quickly known to those unprincipled and unsportsmanlike individuals who, for a paltry consideration and in defiance of the law, are hastening the destruction of this noble species, that no further profit will inure to them from so blameworthy a practice;

And it is further resolved, That it is the sense of Lodge No. 309 that the unprecedented destruction of elk, both in and out of season, has been caused solely by the demand and present high price for their teeth, and that the species is in imminent danger of extermination, unless the premium that we, as Elks, have thus blindly placed on their destruction be quickly and entirely removed by our united and individual refusal to be participants in this crime;

And it is further resolved, That these resolutions be printed and copies forwarded promptly to each Elk lodge, with the request that they be read at the next ensuing meeting after their receipt; and that, wherever practicable, they be posted upon the bulletin board of each lodge; and with the further request upon each lodge secretary that acknowledgment hereof and of the action taken be earnestly requested.

The attention of the 700 members of the Order of Elks in Chicago will be called to the importance of the subject at their next meeting, and it is expected that action will be taken as requested.

As an illustration of the value which is now placed upon elks' teeth and of the chances which men will take to get them, it may be remembered that several weeks ago a telegram from a Colorado town was printed relating the adventures of two bold hunters who had risked their lives in digging open the graves of three Indian chiefs who had been recently buried. They were caught at their work and narrowly got off with their scalps, being followed for a long distance by the infuriated Indians, the sanctity of whose tombs they had violated. By way of explaining their action, the hunters said, after their rescue, that each of the chiefs in question had been buried with a long necklace of elks' teeth about his neck, and that it was these prizes they were seeking. At the time it was not understood what should make the teeth of the elk so valuable, but in the light of the present information that point is clear.

ELK BELLOWING HIS CHALLENGE.

The animal which is called the elk in the United States is properly the wapiti. It is practically an enlarged edition of the stag of Europe. In early days it ranged over all the country north of the latitude of Wisconsin. It was found most frequently in the Rocky Mountain country, though occasionally specimens were picked up in the Alleghany mountains. Twenty years ago herds of 300 or 400 elk, or wapiti, were found in Colorado and Wyoming, and also in some parts of California. At present it is one of the rarer kinds of game, though still to be found most abundantly in a limited district in the northern portion of Colorado.

A full grown stag-wapiti, or elk, will weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds, and its horns will measure more than 50 inches from tip to tip. The hunter who goes out after elk at the present time must be prepared to follow his game high up into the mountains and into the most desolate and forbidding parts of the country. A considerable herd of wapiti is preserved in the Yellowstone National Park. Elk have been trained to trot in harness, and a team of this kind has been an attraction for several years at county fairs and similar exhibitions. A fine specimen has been exhibited at Lincoln Park.

The real elk is found only in Europe and Asia. It is the largest deer found in either continent, standing seven feet high at the shoulder and having huge flat antlers and an enormous head, with an almost prehensile nose. Its nearest relative in this country is the moose, which is even rarer and harder to find than the wapiti. The Elks may therefore console themselves with the reflection that the teeth they have been wearing are not really taken from an animal which is in any way entitled to bear the name of their order.

SUBSIDIES HAVE ALWAYS FAILED.

Subsidies have been tried often as stimulants for shipbuilding and commercial interests. They have always failed.

The first experiment in the United States was with the Collins line in 1850. A subsidy of $858,000 for twenty-six trips a year was granted to it. The line went into bankruptcy after drawing for eight years from the subsidy nursing bottle.

The Brazilian line was subsidized for ten years, 1866-'76, and the attempt to build up our trade with Brazil in that way was then recognized as a total failure and abandoned. Since the subsidy was withdrawn our exports to Brazil have steadily increased. The Pacific Mail to Japan and the Venezuela Red D line were subsidized for a term of years with the same result. In every case Congress refused to renew the subsidy when the contract ran out, thus confessing that in no case had the experiment justified itself.

The testimony of experience is all against Mr. Hanna's project for taxing a whole nation to make the private business of a few corporations more profitable.—New York World.

To a Reformer.

In the forefront of battle where he stood
Unflinching, scathless, fighting well and long,
Exposing error and denouncing wrong,
He died lamented by the wise and good.
No common mixture here. The gentle blood
Was thick with Teron, and the will as strong
As arm of hero of old tale or song
That smote the heathen host and staid its flood.
Though dead, we cannot think of him as dead,
Nor of the restless spirit as at rest,
Not underneath our feet, but overhead
The eagle-eyed, the lion-hearted man;
The preacher, scholar, fighter; with earth's best
And bravest linked—the true American.
—Edward N. Pomeroy in Boston Transcript.

Alaska as a Grain Field.

Possibly the Dakota wheat fields may some day be rivaled in Alaska. The government agent who has been investigating reports that grains can be grown with perfect success in a large part of what was once Seward's frozen folly.—New York Tribune.

Exit, D. B. Hill.

The remark that it appears a trifle early to nominate any candidate for Chief Executive of the nation in 1904 is probably all the comment that is required at present regarding the Presidential aspirations of David Bennett Hill of New York.—Kansas City Star.

La Flor de Cuba.

The Cuban school teachers must be just lovely. The American Superintendent of Schools in Havana has married one of them, and now Senator Pritchard of Maine is to make another one of them his bride.—Baltimore Herald.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD

MISS WHEELER DISCUSSES "WHISTLER" AT FORTNIGHTLY.

Mrs. L. L. Coburn Gives Her Second At Home—Mr. George R. Peck and the Misses Peck Entertain at Dinner for Miss Grosscup—Mrs. George Seaverns' Luncheon for Miss Lord—The Bachelors' Cotillon — On the Program for Today.

Society events for today:

Mrs. Potter Palmer, 100 Lake Shore drive, at home for Miss Wheeler of Providence.

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, 188 Lincoln Park boulevard, a luncheon for Miss Williams.

Miss Wilkins, 564 Division street, a luncheon for Miss Potter of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sanger Brown, 757 Washington boulevard, a breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marshall, 80 Hawthorne place, a dinner for Miss Wheeler.

First cotillon of South Side young people at the Hotel Metropole.

Miss Wheeler of Providence, R. I., was the guest of the Fortnightly yesterday. The rooms in the Fine Arts Building were decorated with flowers, and after Miss Wheeler's talk on "Whistler" there was an informal reception with refreshments in the tearooms. Mr. Arthur Eddy also was a guest of the Fortnightly. Some of those present to meet Miss Wheeler were:

Mrs. James Walker,	Mrs. C. H. McCormick,
Mrs. Potter Palmer,	Mrs. Otto Matz,
Miss Edith Healy,	Mrs. A. N. Eddy,
Mrs. W. C. Larned,	Mrs. E. E. Ayer,
Mrs. Joseph Kirkland,	Mrs. F. L. Sherman,
Mrs. Stella Dyer Loring,	Mrs. Henry R. Mason,
Mrs. J. J. Glessner,	Mrs. Martin Ryerson,
Mrs. L. W. Bodman,	Mrs. A. F. Stevenson,
Mrs. Henry M. Shepard,	Mrs. Chauncey Blair,
Mrs. John N. Jewett,	Mrs. Frederick Ullman,
Mrs. John S. Hannah,	Mrs. Coonley Ward,
Mrs. Slason Thompson,	Mrs. N. S. Kennedy,
Mrs. Dwight Graves,	Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson.
Mrs. Theodore Thomas,	

Miss Anna Shaw Faulkner will give a talk on "The Loves of Beethoven" before the Chicago Orchestra program study class next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the parlor of the Auditorium Recital Hall.

Mrs. L. L. Coburn, 1819 Michigan avenue, held the second of her two at homes yesterday from 3 till 6 o'clock. Assisting in receiving were:

Mrs. O. S. Swan,	Mrs. Howard F. Chappell
Mrs. Edson Keith Jr.,	Mrs. Leroy Fuller,
Mrs. Philo Otis,	Mrs. W. R. Linn,
Miss Hortense Mitchell,	Miss Campbell.

Mr. George R. Peck and the Misses Peck, 17 Delaware place, gave a dinner last evening for Miss Kathryn Grosscup. There were forty-two guests. The evening closed with dancing.

Mrs. George Seaverns, 2819 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Helen Lord. Mrs. Seaverns will give a dinner on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, preceding the Harvard dance.

The bachelors' cotillon on next Wednesday at Germania Hall will have three leaders—Mr. Adrian Honore, Mr. Honore Palmer, and Mr. Allen Haines. Eighty couples will dance. Besides the dinners which have been announced to precede the dance there are those of Mr. Sartell Prentice, Mrs. Walter Keith, Mr. Harold F. McCormick, and Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor.

Mrs. E. A. Lancaster, 2708 Prairie avenue, will give a dinner on Monday evening before the dance given by Mrs. John A. Spoor and Mrs. Walter Cobb at the Metropole. Mr. Benjamin Cable also will give a dinner.

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, 188 Lincoln Park boulevard, will give a dinner for Miss Mary Isham Prentice on Friday, Dec. 21. The following evening Mr. Henry J. Willing, 100 Rush street, will give a dinner for Miss Prentice.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curtis, 110 Astor street, will give a reception on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, for Mme. Carreño.

The Women's guild of Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, will hold its Christmas sale this afternoon and evening in the church parlors. Supper will be served from 6 until 7:30 o'clock. Those in charge of the booths are:

Art booth—Miss Hosmer, Miss Tiffany.
Bags and baskets—Mrs. Charles Catlin, Mrs. R. N. Tooker.
Aprons—Miss Combs, Miss Griggs, Miss Mears, Miss Lackner.
Fancy articles—Mrs. William Inglis, Miss Ralston.
Mexican—Mrs. Warren Hosmer.
Candy—Miss Inglis, Miss Fairfield, Miss Lasenby, Miss Hagerty.

Mrs. Jarvis Hunt, 17 Bellevue place, is at the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman have opened their house at 158 Rush street.

Miss Annie Barr of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, 295 Schiller street.

"WANT" TRAP FAILS TO HOLD.

W. L. Richards Not Guilty of Disorderly Conduct for Alleged Failure to Marry.

W. L. Richards, arrested for disorderly conduct because he answered a "want" advertisement for a husband and walked into a trap set by a young woman who claimed he had promised to marry her, was released yesterday at the Desplaines Street Police station. Justice Eberhardt ruled that neither failure to marry when betrothed nor answering "want" advertisements could be construed as "disorderly conduct."

Miss Nannie V. Simmons, 119 Fifty-third avenue, claimed to have been engaged to marry Richards. According to the woman's charges, Richards reconsidered, and there was no bridegroom for the marriage. Miss Simmons set about to find Richards. She placed a "want" advertisement in a Sunday paper, describing herself as a "young woman of means wishing a husband." Claimants were requested to call at the Sherman House. Miss Simmons then attempted to secure a policeman to arrest Richards should be answer the advertisement, as she concluded he would. After several failures to secure a warrant she succeeded in persuading Lieutenant O'Hara to detail two detectives from the West Lake Street Police Station to assist her.

Richards appeared and was taken in charge by the detectives. There was no ground for arrest that the detectives could think of except disorderly conduct, so they took him on that.

When the facts were explained yesterday in police court the justice released the prisoner.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Jackson-Bauer Concert.

An unfortunately chosen program was the fatal disadvantage under which the concert in Central Music Hall was given last evening. An audience of a coldness almost unprecedented in Chicago assembled to listen to Miss Leonora Jackson and Harold Bauer, and the chilliness which made itself felt almost before the concert began deepened as the evening progressed and frigidity hard and intense reigned when the program was ended. And the playing was not so much to blame as were the selections offered.

There is in the literature of music a large number of compositions musically excellent in themselves, faultless in form, and oftentimes great in content, and yet which fail absolutely to arouse the enthusiasm of the average audience. It was of such compositions the program of last evening was chiefly made up, and the result was that play well as both Mr. Bauer and Miss Jackson did their hearers remained unmoved. Polite applause was all the performers received, and not a single encore was demanded during the entire evening.

Chief interest centered in Harold Bauer, the young English pianist, who a fortnight ago made his American début in Boston and of whose playing the Eastern press spoke in terms of high praise. That such praise was largely merited one could realize last evening. He is the possessor of a technic that is unusually fluent and thoroughly reliable—a technic which never obtrudes, but which is always equal to the demands he makes upon it. The most remarkable element in his technical equipment, however, is a touch which draws from the piano a tone which for roundness, fulness, and singing quality recalls the unequaled glory of the one with which Paderewski charmed the world.

Bauer sings at the piano, and herein lies the greatest charm, the greatest promise his playing reveals. He has a fine sense for beautiful tonal effects, and as he is gifted with a high order of musicianship shows that he possesses taste and something of imagination and temperament, there is good reason for looking to him as one of the most promising of the young generation of piano virtuosi. Especially admirable last evening was his reading of the Schumann Toccata, the Chopin Fantasie, and the Glück-Brahms Gavotte.

Miss Jackson's playing was as carefully finished, as tasteful, and as pure in tonal quality as it was last year. Strong emotional power has not been given her as yet and therefore her best success was achieved in the Borowski Aria and the Madrigale, by Simonetti.

A second concert will be given tomorrow afternoon, the program for which is more attractive than that of last evening.

The second Beethoven program by the Chicago Orchestra will be played this afternoon at the Auditorium. Fritz Kreisler will be the soloist. The selections conaist of the Fourth and Fifth symphonies, the Violin Concerto, and the "Coriolanus" overture.

Another Robespierre.

When Sir Henry Irving was playing "Robespierre" last winter a play of the same name was hurriedly got ready by a local ready-writer and was announced for presentation at a popular price theater. Something happened, however, and the project was not carried through. But the time of the play's appearance is now at hand. The Hopkins' company will put it on the stage for Christmas week.

Chicago Misses a New Play.

It developed yesterday that Chicago is to be the loser by E. H. Sothern's illness regardless of the fact that his health has so improved that he is sure to make his appearance at Powers' Theater the first week in the new year. Had he not suffered so in vitality and in pocketbook from his long period of invalidism he would have produced a new play here the third week of his engagement. The identity of the play, now that its production this season is improbable, will not be disclosed. "Hamlet" will be played the entire engagement.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,
pleases all the family. Four flavors—lemon, orange, raspberry, and strawberry. At your grocers. Ten cents. Try it today.

THE CHECK FOR $1,000.

By SARA VAIL WINDSOR.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNE.]

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

John Caswell, a young draftsman for a bridge construction company, and Marian Lewiston, an orphaned girl who is supporting herself and aunt by bookkeeping, are engaged to be married. Caswell, in discussing with his fiancée their coming marriage, says it cannot take place until he has gathered a "nest egg" of $1,000. In the same office building with John Caswell and Marian Lewiston is Spencer Elliot, a boyhood friend of Caswell. Elliot, unexpectedly coming into a large fortune, and not wishing to appear idle, has opened a law office to afford, as he puts it, "a good loafing place." Caswell receives a note from Marian asking him to call and see her about an "important matter," hinting that she has received some money from an almost forgotten uncle. That same day Caswell is asked to step down to Elliot's office, where Elliot confides in him that he has been victimized by a forger to the extent of $1,000. He says only one person—a woman who had been in his office a short time while he was out a few days before—has ever had the opportunity to abstract one of his secretly-marked checks. The check had been made out to one "Mary Simms" and cashed, according to the signature on the back, by "Marian Lewiston." Miss Lewiston is the person who was in his office. Elliot says. Caswell, doubting his sweetheart's guilt, insists on Elliot accompanying him to Marian's home. There, after Marian has made several statements that seem to indicate her guilt, John Caswell confesses himself the forger. Caswell decides to go to Pittsburg and live. On the way to the train he saves a woman from a man who was choking her, and as the man slinks away Caswell notices it is Spencer Elliot. The woman tells Caswell that Elliot is seeking to throw her off because he is in love with Marian Lewiston. Her name, she says, is Mary Simms.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHEN Aunt Rachael was not sewing or sleeping she was generally making tea. It was her only dissipation, and she indulged in it placidly, as in all else. On this occasion, however, she was mingling her tears with the decoction and looked the picture of woe. The table was set for supper, but neither she nor her charge had any appetite that night. Marian was reclining in an easy chair, with her eyes half closed, and seemed to be in a sort of lethargy, from which Aunt Rachael had no wish to disturb her.

Consequently the meal passed in silence—that is, Aunt Rachael drank two cups of tea amid stifled sobs. As she was clearing away the dishes there came a knock at the outer door, and before she could get there it opened and disclosed Spencer Elliot.

Aunt Rachael drew back with an aversion she took little pains to conceal.

"Miss Lewiston is not feeling well," she said before he had time to speak.

"I expected as much," he said easily, "but under the circumstances I think she will not object to seeing me. Tell her that I have something of importance to communicate."

He came in and took a seat in the little parlor without further ceremony, and Marian, who had heard his voice, came in to greet him, courteously, but with anxiety.

"It is kind of you to call," she said, extending her hand, which he took and held until she withdrew it.

"I understand," he said, "that you called at my office yesterday when I was out, and you were not at work today. Was it anything special?"

"Yes. It was about Mr. Caswell." It was evidently an effort for her to utter that name, and he turned away his head as if to avoid embarrassing her.

"Before you go any further," he said, "I must tell you that Mr. Caswell has left Chicago. They told me at the office that he had gone to Pittsburg and would not return.

"I knew he was going away," she said in a low voice, "but I did not know where."

"Is it possible that he treated you so curtly?" said Elliot, indignantly. "I am afraid, Miss Lewiston, that we have been deceived in many ways by this man. I confess that I was utterly dumfounded when he confessed his crime, but I have been more than disgusted by his subsequent conduct."

"Why, what has he done?"

"He has acted in a peculiar way. I suppose that he feels secure from punishment on account of his connection with you, and he is," he hastened to add, "but it would be more becoming if at least he showed some contrition."

"Pray, pray, don't ask me to find fault with him," she said, pleadingly. "I can never feel toward him as I have done, but I do not care to discuss it. It was principally on your account that I called to see you."

"On my account?" he repeated curiously.

"Yes. I cannot forget that you have been a heavy loser, and, although you have been kind enough to forgive, that is no reason why you should not be repaid: Only the other day I came into the possession of a thousand dollars in an unexpected way, and I want you to take it to repay your loss."

He gave a violent start and then looked at her in amazement.

"You have a thousand dollars? Excuse me—of course, it is none of my business—but—"

"It must sound astonishing to you, and it is a strange happening, yet there is nothing so remarkable about it. The money was sent to me by an uncle, who is rich and has but recently discovered that I am alive. I have a married sister who lives in Kansas, and through her he got my address, and also, no doubt, the information that money would be a welcome gift to me. And, indeed, so it was at the time, although I had no idea that I would put it to this use. But you are welcome to it, Mr. Elliot."

As she leaned toward him with clasped hands and looked at him so appealingly he shrank back slightly, as if he had received a blow, and his air was troubled as he said:

"I have already said that I do not demand restitution, and least of all would I take it from you. That would be rank injustice."

"Not at all," she said quickly. If Mr. Caswell took this money it was for my sake."

"If!" he said with a slight tinge of irritation. "You heard his confession. Can there be any doubt on that point?"

"Yes!"

Elliot and Marian were amazed at the interruption, which came from Aunt Rachael. That usually quiet lady was now the picture of belligerency. Her face was flushed and her eyes were snapping with excitement.

"Yes," she said, promptly, "I have been listening, and, as you know, I heard John the other night say that he forged your name to a check, but all the same, I don't believe it!"

"Aunt Rachael!" said Marian, in surprise.

"I mean just what I say! I'm not a bright woman, I know, but I can read human nature better than most people, and I tell you that John Caswell is not guilty."

"He ought to be a better judge on that point than you," said Elliott, sneeringly.

"Of course, he knows better than I do, but I don't care what he said. It isn't like him to do anything of that kind, and I feel certain that I will live to see the day when it will be proved that he is innocent."

"O, heavens, if I could think so now!" said Marian, with a convulsive sob. "Perhaps, Mr. Elliott, there is some mistake."

"I know nothing about it except that he has confessed," he replied, with an angry glance at Aunt Rachael. "And he had fled. Innocent people do not run away."

"I don't care," said Aunt Rachael, defiantly.

Elliot turned his back with the evident intention of ignoring her.

"Miss Lewiston," he said, leaning over the weeping girl and speaking in a tone of deepest commiseration, "you must know that an interview of this kind is as painful to me as to you. If you have known John Caswell dearly I have known him a long time, and the knowledge that he—— There! I will say no more. He has gone from my life, and I hope from yours. I hope you can forget him as easily as I will."

"No, I can never forget him," she answered, in a choking voice.

"Pardon me," he rejoined, hastily. "That would be too much to expect. Let me put it in another way. I hope that you will forget him in time."

"No doubt, no doubt," she said, with a sigh. "I will have little to remind me of this city when I go to Kansas."

"Kansas! When you go to——" He was plainly irritated as well as surprised at this announcement. "Why, I had no idea you intended to leave Chicago."

"The resolve was taken only today. I have always believed that I would be happier earning my own living, and some day I may return for that purpose, but now—O, can't you understand that I want to get away from anything that reminds me of this affair?"

"Yes, I understand, but, Miss Lewiston——" Aunt Rachael was in a rocking-chair at the further end of the room, sewing with great vigor, and he sank his voice so that she could not hear. "I know that the time and place are not such as I would choose, but, since you are going away, I make bold to ask you if I may write to you in your new home?"

"Write to me? I have no objection, but I do not see why you make the request."

"Do you not? Because—because—Marian," he said, suddenly, "do you not see that I wish to become to you something nearer than a friend? Have you not noticed——"

She checked him with a frightened gesture.

"Please don't," she cried, piteously. "I never suspected this, and I am sorry, because it can never be."

"You think so now," he urged, "but that is on account of your present grief. Let me write to you, and presently, I will pay you a visit, and then you will be better able to decide. Give me a chance, I beg of you. Do you not realize that it was for your sake that I have been lenient? Can you not find for me a kindly feeling on that account alone?"

She was troubled beyond the power of words to express. He had acted so nobly, so frankly, with her, he had always treated her so kindly, that it seemed a small favor to grant, and yet she could not find a responsive feeling in her heart. She felt that it would be cruel to tell him that now. What could she say that would not sound cruel?

Suddenly Aunt Rachael's voice broke the spell.

"Why—John—Mr. Caswell! Is it really you?"

[This story will be continued in tomorrow's issue of THE TRIBUNE.]

SAYS CREEDS ARE CLOSER

MRS. T. P. STANWOOD DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS CHANGES.

President of Club Federation Tells Catholic Women the Congregational Church Is Coming Back to the Ideals of the Roman—Quotes Example in Pictures of the Madonna in the Homes—Child Saving the Subject of Meeting at Rend Residence.

Mrs. Thaddeus P. Stanwood, President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, said yesterday in addressing the Women's auxiliary of the Visitation and Aid society, composed of Catholic women, that the Protestant Church is growing nearer to the Roman Church every year. Mrs. Stanwood is an active member of the Congregational Church in Evanston, and the statement was received with some surprise.

"Our ancestors," said she, "tore down the Madonnas and the sacred objects in your churches, but now we are bringing them back into our homes. The Madonna is becoming sacred to us as well as to you. I am an orthodox Congregationalist, but I realize that we are coming back to the customs and ideals of the old church."

The meeting of the society, which was held at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Rend, 153 Ashland boulevard, was in the interests of the child-saving movement. Chief Probation Officer Hurley presided. Mrs. Stanwood talked of her experience with delinquent children, and it was in referring to the spirit of motherhood which should lead each woman with children of her own to look upon the homeless and neglected with the same solicitude that she brought in the reference to religious differences.

Father D. J. Riordan discussed child-saving, but said nothing in response to Mrs. Stanwood's remarks.

Charles F. Weller, Superintendent of the West Side Bureau of Associated Charities, in discussing the problem of begging children, said: "It is better to send away empty-handed the little girl who comes to your door with a basket than to fill it and encourage her in begging."

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

ING LEOPOLD, after suffering for more than a quarter of a century from straitened finances, his difficulties in this connection being so acute at times as to lead him to associate himself with all sorts of strange financiers, such as, for instance, "Colonel" North, Hooley, and others of the same kind, after the Rothschilds had refused him any further assistance, is now at length enjoying a period of prosperity without parallel in his existence, the sudden change from relative need to affluence being due to the large returns which are now coming in from what is known as the "Domaine Privé," in the Congo Free State, the "Domaine Privé" constituting in reality his private property, and its chief source of revenue that rubber which is collected by means of so much horrible cruelty.

In fact, Leopold is now so rich that he is positively seeking investments for his money and means of spending it. During his stay at Paris his hotel bills were such as to put into the shade many times over even those of the richest American multi-millionaires, and of all other sovereigns who have visited the French capital in recent years, and now he has determined to commence building immediately three magnificent palaces, two at Brussels and a third at Ostend.

One of the palaces at Brussels is to be erected on the site of the old Observatory and is destined for the use of his heir and nephew, Prince Albert, and for the latter's pretty Bavarian wife. The second palace, for which the designs have been drawn, is to be for his own use and is to be surrounded by large grounds after the manner of Laeken, and is to be connected with the Maria Henrietta Park by large boulevards. He has never liked the present royal palace at Brussels, which, opening as it does on the street, is not only devoid of every vestige of privacy but likewise most difficult to protect from Anarchist outrage, since it is the easiest thing in the world for a man walking along the street outside to throw a small bomb right through the windows, crashing into the King's apartments and spreading death and destruction.

The third palace—namely: at Ostend—has already been commenced and is to be built on the eastern side of the pier at Ostend and will be a magnificent affair, likewise surrounded by large grounds. When completed the King will, according to a promise already made, turn over his present seaside residence, known as the royal chalet, to Prince and Princess Albert, and with this object in view he is now having a large ballroom and a private theater added to the chalet.

The Duke of York has just conferred a great compliment on the London Times by inviting its foreign editor, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, to form part of his suite on the occasion of his forthcoming trip to the antipodes and to America, attaching him to his household in the capacity of one of his gentlemen-in-waiting, much in the same way as his father, the Prince of Wales, attached the veteran Crimean war correspondent of the Times, Sir William Russell, to his suite as assistant private secretary on the occasion of his memorable tour through India.

It is probable that the real object of Sir Donald's presence in the Duke of York's party will be to place on record in a book the incidents of the journey in the same way that Sir William Russell did for the Prince of Wales' Indian progress. Sir Donald is a man of vast experience, who, after serving the Times as correspondent at Vienna and at St. Petersburg, in which latter place he wrote what is still the standard work on Russia, became private secretary first of all to Lord Dufferin and then to Lord Lansdowne when they successively held the office of Viceroy of India. It was while acting in this capacity that he attended the then Czarowitz, now Emperor Nicholas, throughout his Indian tour. He was also with Lord Dufferin when the latter was sent as High Commissioner to Egypt, and enjoys in a marked degree the good will and the confidence of that most suspicious of monarchs—namely: the Sultan of Turkey. He is a frequent guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, was educated at Berlin, Edinburg, Heidelberg, and Paris, at which latter place he was called to the French bar, and is still unmarried. Another member of the Duke of York's suite is to be the young Duke of Roxburghe, who some weeks ago was invalided home from south Africa and whose portrait has repeatedly been published in the American papers as that of a suitor for the hand of Miss May Goelet.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, at the time of his sudden death, which took place while he was writing a letter, had just completed a "Te Deum" in honor of the successful conclusion of the war in south Africa. It is said by the experts who have had the opportunity of examining it to be the finest work of the dead composer, and will be produced for the first time on the occasion of the national thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral, which is to constitute the most notable feature of Lord Roberts' return to London, towards the end of this month, the Prince and Princess of Wales as well as the other members of the royal family being present.

It is said that the "Te Deum" was written by Sir Arthur at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, and the contrast between the glorious outbursts of praise with the passages expressive of humble thanksgiving is so striking that one cannot refrain from the impression that Sir Arthur, who had been seriously ill for more than a year past, wrote with the knowledge that the hand of death was already upon him. The "Te Deum" will not be his "Lost Chord," but his "last chord."

The Elysée Palace Hotel at Paris is so largely patronized by English people that when just before the arrival of President Kruger his agent, Dr. Leyds, endeavored to secure rooms for him there the managers refused to let him have them at any price, with the result that President Kruger was forced to take up his abode elsewhere.

Victor Cavendish, son-in-law of Lord Lansdowne, who is Foreign Secretary, and nephew and heir of the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord President of the Privy Council, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury, thus rendering the reconstructed administration more than ever a strictly family affair.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The mantel represented is of nickel gray cloth. The bolero is stitched and has alter-

AUTOMOBILE MANTLE.

nate shawl lapels of gray and cream colored panne. The mantel is made in broad plaits over a dress of broadtail.—New York Herald.

Austin Stores to Close Early.

The Austin Business-Men's association met last night and decided to make an "early closing" agreement. A committee was appointed to arrange the hours at which the different places shall close. The milliners have already agreed to close every night except Saturday at 6 o'clock. The barbers will close every evening at 8:30 o'clock except on Saturday.

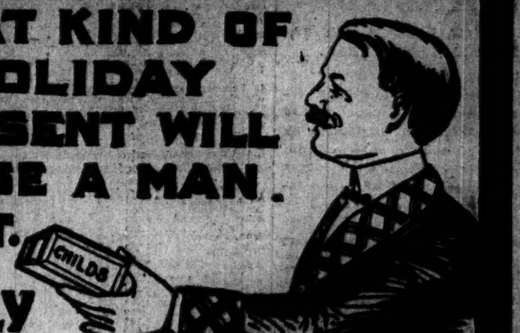
WEAK DIGESTION.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia have wrecked many lives. People who are weak and miserable should know that health would return if the digestion were made normal. This is just the condition Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings about. It cures **constipation, biliousness, nervousness, liver and kidney troubles,** and produces sound sleep. It will make you well. See that our **private revenue stamp** covers the neck of the bottle.

A Foe to Stomach Troubles. **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.**

CALIFORNIA
THE BEST PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURIST EXCURSIONS
Run via the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
Leave Chicago—
via Scenic Route through Colorado and Utah
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Via Southern Route through Oklahoma and Texas
EVERY TUESDAY.
For information and "Tourist Dictionary" address City Ticket Office, Marquette Bldg., corner Adams and Dearborn Streets.

WHAT KIND OF A HOLIDAY PRESENT WILL PLEASE A MAN. THE MOST.



CERTAINLY A BOX OF GEO. W. CHILDS GENEROUSLY GOOD CIGARS

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY BOX OF 25 NOW READY

The easiest way to get a man's good will is to give him a cigar. Everybody knows that. Then how much more good will you must win if you present him with a whole box full of GEO. W. CHILDS, generously good, cigars.

The Childs Cigars make good holiday gifts because nobody questions their merit. You can be sure you gave a good cigar and the man who gets them knows he received a good cigar.

The holiday box is very pretty and makes a particularly nice present. For sale at all first-class dealers.

STEELE-WEDELES COMPANY, Distributers.

Jr.— The New Member of the Cracker Family

TRADE **JUNIOR** MARK
OYSTER CRACKERS

Call for them with your oysters.
Ask for them at the grocers.
Price 5 cents.
Sold everywhere in the "In-er-seal Patent Package,"
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

An Oyster Cracker with a Taste to it

The first supply of the two new volumes by Eugene Field called "Sharps and Flats" will be shipped from here on Thursday and should be at your bookseller's early Saturday morning. Do not fail to get them. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, New York.

ST. LOUIS SPRINGFIELD
DAYLIGHT SPECIAL DAY TRAIN DIAMOND SPECIAL NIGHT TRAIN

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

The line running
BUFFET-LIBRARY-SMOKING CAR
and only line running
COMPLETE DINING CAR
both on the Daylight Special.
Trains now run via Springfield, to which point there is no better line.
Daylight Special Newly Equipped.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 99 ADAMS ST. Phone Cen. 2705.

PROFITS IN STEAM PUMP.

INTERNATIONAL CO. EARNS $2,049,631 IN FISCAL YEAR.

Bankers Talk of Possible Gold Movement Between This Country and Europe—Action on Dividends by Various Corporations — Discount Rate of Bank of England Unchanged —Sales on the Local Exchange—General Financial News of Interest.

The International Steam Pump company earned during its first fiscal year a net profit of $2,049,631. The company's preferred and common stocks were listed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and in connection with its application to the committee which has the matter in charge a statement was compiled showing the results of the operations for the first business year. The figures submitted show that in addition to paying its year's dividend at 6 per cent on the preferred stock the company earned a surplus equal to 8.66 per cent on the common issue. Of the net profit of $2,049,631 the company paid $750,000 on the $12,500,000 of preferred stock outstanding. This left $1,299,631 applicable to the common stock, or 8.66 per cent on $15,000,000. The first fiscal year ended on April 1, 1900, the company having been formed in March, 1899. Its aggregate assets at that time were stated at $11,981,355.

Possibility of Gold Movement.

The prospect of a critical time in Berlin caused talk of a possible gold movement. Chicago bankers who do an international business said that while it was possible there might be a movement they regarded it as improbable that it would assume large proportions. Some doubted that any gold would be shipped, and said that in the event of a crisis in Berlin London would be called upon to send gold to Germany. If London could not spare the metal this country, it was admitted, might have to lose some in order to restore confidence abroad. Some authorities have been disappointed that the large amounts loaded to Europe earlier in the year have not been returned, as they anticipated. Foreign bankers would rather pay the interest on all they have than lose the use of the money, which is needed to carry through enterprises into which it has been invested. The exchange market was a trifle firmer, but there was not enough change to indicate any gold movement. At other times this year the course of the exchange market has been rapid when either shipments or receipts were in prospect.

Action on Dividends.

The National Sugar Refining company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on Jan. 1. Books close on Dec. 20 and reopen on Jan. 3.

The Westinghouse Air Brake company declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 3¼ per cent. The last four quarterly dividends have been 2½ per cent and 6 per cent extra, and in September, 1898, the dividend was 2½ per cent and 7½ per cent extra. George Westinghouse, after declaration, denied that the dividend was for the purpose of holding back funds to buy the New York Air Brake company, and said the Westinghouse company was not trying to get the New York company, and that no negotiations were in progress.

Financial Topics.

No change was made in the discount rate of the Bank of England. The Bank of Bombay raised its rate from 6 to 6 per cent. The rate of the Bank of Bengal was increased from 5 to 6 per cent.

The preferred stock of the American Sheet Steel company has been placed in the unlisted department of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

The Chicago Stock Exchange will close on the days between Christmas and New Year's.

Sales of one and two shares each of Chicago City railway stock advanced the price to 260 on the local exchange. Union Traction preferred was quoted at 84¼. Biscuit common was hammered down to 37¾, closing there.

Clearings at the San Francisco road reports for the four months ended on Oct. 31:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Net	$1,612,717	$1,241,424	$371,293
Total income	1,620,687	1,253,846	373,841
Taxes and rentals	109,904	80,894	29,010
Balance	1,510,783	1,172,952	343,831
Interest	750,147	723,608	26,539
Surplus	760,635	451,344	318,292

The general balance sheet, as of Oct. 31, shows cash in treasury, $802,374, and a profit and a loss surplus of $977,458.

The foreign exchange was unchanged at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	483¼@484	480½@480¾
Commercial	484	480½
Paris francs—		
Actual	5174	520
Commercial	5158	5214
German marks—		
Actual	94 15-16	94¼
Commercial	94⅝	93 15-16

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bicycle	6¾	7¼
Do pfd	28	29
American Woolen	21¼	21½
Do pfd	73½	77
Bay State Gas	6	6½
Compressed Air	44	46
Distilling Company of America	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	25½	26
Electric Vehicle	18½	19½
Illinois Steel Company	110	112
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	30½	30¾
Do pfd	81½	82
Royal Baking Powder	108	109
Standard Oil	734	736
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼
Do pfd	30	32

Sales on the Local Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	387	39¾	39¼	39¾
Do pfd	397	39¾	39¼	39¾
American Radiator	75	107	107	107
American Spirits	225	23	23	23
Chicago City Railway	3	260	257½	260
Chicago Union Traction pfd	125	84½	84½	84½
Diamond Match	311	134	133	133
Metropolitan Elevated pfd	107	83½	83½	83½
National Biscuit	730	37¾	37¼	37¾
Do pfd	115	91¾	91¾	91¾
North Chicago	200	100	100	100
Northwestern Elevated pfd	20	79½	79½	79½
Stock Yards Co	18	78	78	78

$11000 N W El 5s..104¾ | $ 500 Lake Inc 5s.... 36½
3000 do ..104⅝ | 1000 Met El 4s..... 97½
3000 Sou Fix debt 4s..... 80

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 13.	Dec. 6.
New York	$217,907,828	$226,176,220
Chicago	22,986,720	23,246,183
Boston	21,347,556	23,250,983
Philadelphia	15,762,816	18,065,050
St. Louis	6,011,380	6,700,906
Baltimore	4,573,232	4,573,232

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 15c premium before closing, 20c premium after. St. Louis, 10c premium bid, 25c premium asked.

BIG GAINS IN ERIE STOCK.

Purchase of Pennsylvania Coal Company and Reported Control of the Wabash Cause of Rise.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—There was an erratic stock market today, in which the losses were more numerous than the gains. The one striking exception to the general rule of weakness in the security list was in the stocks of the Erie railroad. Sharp gains were shown in each of the issues, the trading in the three classes of stock amounting to 100,000 shares.

The fact that the Erie railroad has acquired control of the Pennsylvania Coal company was in large measure responsible for this advance, but it was not until after the close of the exchange that the full significance of the purchase

GRIFFITH FOR RUBE WADDELL.

Manager Loftus Is Said to Be Considering an Exchange of Pitchers.

PLAYERS TALK OF STRIKE

Their Request for Change in Rules Is Denied by the League Magnates.

PADDEN WANTED IN BOSTON.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Rube Waddell, the eccentric southpaw of the Pittsburg club, will probably be found in Chicago uniform next season. Manager Clarke today offered to trade Waddell for Clarke Griffith, Chicago's premier twirler, and Manager Loftus is considering the offer. Loftus had Waddell in Columbus, and he was the only manager who ever handled him successfully. Clarke failed to get good work out of him, and for that reason wants to trade him to Loftus. Griffith has been a trifle troublesome for the Chicago club, because of his alleged anarchistic tendency, and it is probable the deal will be fixed up.

The committee of the Players' Baseball association has worn out several pairs of trousers sitting around in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel waiting for some definite reply from the National league magnates regarding their demands. This morning the information was given out that the league's committee had reported, and that the league proper would act some time today, but this was not done. The players' request for another hearing was ignored, and consequently there is considerable feeling between the magnates and the players just at present.

Players May Strike.

It is almost a certainty all the demands of the players will be turned down. The players are threatening to order a general strike of all the members of the association. If the American league adopts the form of contract they ask, those players who are members of the American league teams will not be molested, and the league players will not force them out of their positions by taking positions with American league teams. They will simply stand pat and compel the league to employ amateurs and minor leaguers who are not members of their association. These are their plans, but it remains to be seen if the players will be firm.

Ban Johnson has announced his league will not sign a player or sign under reservation to the national agreement, and consequently the big league need not fear an attack from the American on these lines.

Padden Sticks to His Comiskey.

The National league, however, has shown a disposition to grab American league players. The Boston club wired Dick Padden, the Captain of Comiskey's Chicago team, last night for his terms. This morning Manager Selee received a reply stating that he (Padden) had signed with Comiskey for next season, and that he was not at liberty to do business. This seems to indicate that the American league has a firm hold on its players, and that it will not be an easy matter for the National league clubs to get them to leave the organization.

Southern practice trips are probably a thing of the past. A resolution was passed by the magnates this morning in which the clubs pledged themselves not to leave their home report until April 1, when the contracts go into effect. As the season will probably open two weeks later the schedule will be changed to suit the clubs, and all the teams would condition themselves on their own grounds. The Pittsburg club holds a lease on the grounds at Hot Springs, for which it is paying a big rental, but which it will probably never use.

Shorten Playing Season.

There will probably be a shorter season next year. It was discussed today and the majority of the magnates were equally divided on the matter. It is believed, however, that the reduction will be made. Tomorrow, however, the clubs are against shortening the season are willing to accede providing the players' contracts are reduced according to the figures mentioned therein. That the clubs will not be allowed to carry as many players as they please next year is evident. The number will be limited to probably sixteen.

The frequency with which the Circuit committee has met leads to the belief that some important steps will be taken to freeze out the American league. The chances are that the meeting will close without any definite information given to the public. Two hours were spent this afternoon by the magnates discussing the double umpire system. Some want a change and others don't, and there the matter rests for the present.

It would not be at all surprising, however, if the league meeting was continued, as several propositions for a deal. He, too, wants Dick Padden, but has been unable to reach him.

War May Be Averted.

One man well posted on the affairs of baseball said today that the "conditions" which were such that baseball war seemed probable, before spring and around all differences would be adjusted. He argued that if the National league could afford to enter into a war and that the present rumors were started for the purpose of getting a line on what weak-kneed manager or Circuit league will know where they stand when the reorganization of the league is made, which takes place next year.

A deal by which Harry Steinfeldt will become a member of the Boston team in exchange for Catcher Clarke of that club will in all probability be consummated tomorrow. Managers McPhee and Selee both willing to make the trade, and Selee needs only the consent of Secretary Somers to seal it. Manager Clarke of Pittsburg approached Selee's man, and in addition to the usual large number of experienced players from other colleges will be eligible.

The schedule so far as completed is as follows:

May 11—Illinois at Ann Arbor.
May 15—Chicago at Ann Arbor.
May 17—Cornell at Buffalo (or Elmira).
May 18—Cornell at Ithaca.
May 22—Yale at New Haven.
May 25—Harvard at Cambridge.
May 30—Illinois at Ann Arbor (or Detroit).
June 1—Wisconsin at Ann Arbor.
June 12—Chicago at Ann Arbor.
June 14—Cornell at Ann Arbor.
June 15—Cornell at Ann Arbor.
June 17—Chicago at Chicago.

BOTH WESTERNERS ARE DEFEATED

Boston Billiardists Win Both Matches in Amateur Tournament.

[BY T. J. GALLAGHER.]

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The two Boston experts won today's games in the Class B amateur billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic club, and defeated Billeter of Minneapolis in the afternoon. In the evening Cutler defeated Schmitt of Chicago.

Paige appeared hopelessly beaten when Billeter had reached 223, being eighty-seven points behind at the end of the third inning. In the next twenty innings the Boston man made 164 points, while Billeter accumulated only thirty-four and was beaten forty-three points. Billeter averaged 11.10 ten in the first fourteen innings. Each run of seven and another run of three at times brilliant execution. Ho obtained his points all over the table, and made the work extremely difficult.

Paige performed wretchedly until the forty-third inning. Then by skillful playing he ran twenty-three innings later he made six good shots. Missed a seventh, and continued until he had thirty-five. That piece of good fortune relieved him, and another piece of thirty-eight in the second settled the game.

Score:

Paige	0	10	0	0	20	0	7	0	5	8	2	5	0	1	7
Billeter	1	0	10	1	0	1	2	3	0	7	0	15	0	1	0
	15	0	2	10	4	0	20	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	0

Total, 300. Average, 6-5-6. High runs, 20, 38, 47, 8, 4, 0, 4, 7, 19, 1, 0, 0, 0, 4, 12, 14, 0, 8, 5, 1, 6, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2. Total, 207. Average, 4-45-53.

Paige won from Schmitt by twenty-five points after being favored by a lucky kiss. When he had made 50 he found the red ball at the head of the table, the spot in the lower left corner, and the white ball near the middle of the table. He made on the red, which beat the cue ball to the rail where the spot ball was. A double kiss and a cross resulted and the eight more needed to win the game were quickly counted. It was a fine night and the presence of many of the experts in the hall probably disturbed both players. Cutler was perceptibly unstrung at different stages. Schmitt did not play his best, but he made some pretties. His draws and spreads were features of the game and frequently elicited outbursts of admiration.

The score:

Cutler	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	2	1	1
	8	0	4	1	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

N. 41st-av., 266 n of Grand, e f, 48x125, Dec. 8 | G. Wagenknecht to Carl C. W. Rohrbeck | 1,000

Aberdeen-st., 212 s of 50th, w f, 25x125½, Nov. 22 | estate of G. Ruby to V. Ruby | 1,150

Wood-st., 215 s of 48th, w f, 24x125, Dec. 10 | A. Pienkos to J. Pawlak | 1,325

Whipple-st., 175 n of Courtland, w f, 25x152, Nov. 21 | estate of C. Wehram to Bertha Wehram | 1,160

Chase-av., 125 w of Forest, n f, 35x150, Nov. 26 | J. Traise to Charles Ford | 4,400

Drexel-av., s e cor 51st-st, w f, 100x124, and other property, Dec. 11 | W. M. Baxter et al., by M. in t. C., to William G. Krutt et al. | 5,000

Milwaukee-av., 250 s e of Edwards-st., n e 50x150, Dec. 10 | H. H. Esdohr to C. M. Moritz | 1,150

Winchester-av., 221 s of Iowa-st., w f, 24½x122 1-8; Front-st., 180 e of May, n f, 24x151, Dec. 11 | J. Stenstad to C. Knaff | 6,000

Same property, Dec. 11 | C. Kraatz to Emilie Stenzel | 6,000

Christiana-st., 100 w of River, Huron-st., w f, 75x125, May 18, 1898 | M. W. Claflin to William Claflin | 1,200

Harrison-st., 294 1-3 e of Leavitt, n f, 23 2-3 x100, Dec. 6 | W. J. Carey to Fannie Rosenthal | 3,000

Ridgway-av., 150 s of 19th-st., w f, 25x 122, Dec. 6 | Mary Fendle to Frank Jindrich | 5,000

South Park-av., 96 n of 35th-st., e f, 30x 164, Dec. 7 | Mary F. Risser et al., by M. in t., to Willis C. Risser | 12,500

35th-av., 156 s of 46th-st., e f, 48x22, Dec. 11 | W. Earle to F. P. Murphy | 1,500

Madison-av., 150 s of 58th-st., w f, 50x150, Oct. 9 | Henry E. Mack et al. to Rosamond C. Platt | 8,000

Madison-av., 175 s of 58th-st., w f, 25x150, Dec. 5 | F. Platt to Kate C. Seveyl | 4,000

May-st., 196 n of 60th, w f, 25x124, Nov. 1 | John Jeske to William H. Harrison | 1,125

Rhodes-av., 180 s of 76th-st., e f, 30x125, Nov. 10 | A. B. McChesney to Hattie E. O'Brien | 1,000

Emmerald-av., 155 s of 77th-st., e f, 40x144, Nov. 28 | H. C. Welford to Anna L. McCoid | 2,000

Ayanue, the s w cor 104th-st., w f, 48x125, Dec. 4 | Katherine A. Busse and Aug. H., her husband, to Augusta and Charles Grass | ..... incumbrance $1,400

Sheridan-road, 600 s of Buena-av., e f, 10x200, Oct. 1 | Lucy A. Waller to Charles M. Cox | 2,000

Humboldt-blvd., 76 s of Fullerton-av., w f, 50x150, Dec. 11 | Lincoln M. Coy to Harry Mapleswood | ..... incumbrance $3,500, 9,000

Southport-av., 134 s of Fullerton, w f, 24x 124, Dec. 3 | L. Boldt to R. Jaeschke | 1,000

Jackson-st., 200 e of 43d-av., s f, 30x129½, 121 1-10, Nov. 26 | A. Speirs to J. La Velle Simmons | 1,200

Calumet-av., 116 n of 43d-st., e f, 30x129½, Dec. 11 | Guy Brockway to Harry Homewood | 4,000

Maplewood-av., 122 n of 52d-st., e f, 25x 125, Aug. 6 | Michael Knop to Henry Gromoll | 1,500

Loomis-st., 140 n of 51st, w f, 25x124, Dec. 7 | J. Hubbard to Philip Drexel-av., 117 s of 57th-st., w f, 25x130, Dec. 10 | Harry Homewood to Lincoln M. Coy | ..... incumbrance $12,000, revenue $22

Oriesans-st., 241 s of North-av., e f, 50x102, March 31 | P. J. Konopo to Mary Kaczmarek | 4,500

Park-av., 135 w of Hamlin, s f, 19 28-100x 152, Dec. 3 | S. H. Wheeler to Herman Bloomquist | 1,350

Winthrop-av., 190 n of Thorndale, w f, 50x 150, Nov. 10 | P. Angsten to George A. Beach et al. | 2,500

N. 51st-ct., 261 s of Chicago-av., e f, 25x 125, Dec. 12 | M. A. Bambrough to M. E. Hans | 2,000

Carroll-av., 184 w of Ashland, n f, 21x124, Nov. 30 | A. S. Cody to Elmer D. Duff | ..... incumbrance $3,000.

Racine-av., s e cor Roscoe-st., e f, 99 9-10x 122, more or less, Nov. 30 | Amorsette F. Baxter to Chicago Colortype company | 7,200

Melrose-st., 450 w of Evanston-av., n f, 50x 157, Dec. 11 | H. E. Bent to Susan A. Warner | 6,500

Spaulding-av., 222 n of Belmont, w f, 50x 125, Dec. 11 | C. Hoffman to M. Dumphy | ..... incumbrance $1,400

Trumbull-av., 125 n of 83d-st., e f, 25x130, Dec. 29 | Hilmon L. Amis to C. Carstensen | 1,500

Same property, Oct. 23 | J. C. Carstensen to C. Carstensen | 1,400

Turner-av., 275 s of 52d-st, w f, 25x126, Nov. 16 | C. H. Peck to H. L. Peck | 2,000

12th-pl., 150 e of Hoffman-av., s f, 25x129, Dec. 13 | R. Hernowski to J. Friese | 3,900

Woodlawn-av., n e cor 49th-st., w f 6-10x242, Nov. 16 | estate of William Blair, by trustee, to Morton D. Hall | 20,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Henry Senf, 1-story brick dwelling, 944 Fair-av. | ..... $ 1,000

Arthur Foster, three 2-story brick apartment buildings and one 2-story brick store, 2324, 2326, 2328 4th-av., and 2313 and 2319 Fullerton-av. | 12,000

Morris Curran, 2-story brick apartment building, 5860-68 South-st. | 16,000

Morris Curran, 3-story brick apartment building, 5860-70 Calumet-av. | 55,000

John Neumann, 2-story frame flat, 10717 State-st. | 1,000

Addie Tayler, 2½-story brick store, 540 East 32d-av. | 30,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING CORPORATIONS WERE LICensed by the Secretary of State today:

The National Soap Works, Chicago; capital, $5,000; to manufacture soap and household goods. Incorporators, Augustus Kelly, E. Wayne Colby, William C. Borden.

The Chicago Pearl Button and Novelty company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; to manufacture buttons and novelties; incorporators, F. R. Hunt, E. Lippett, Jr., and W. Mercantile Bureau, Chicago; capital, $10,000; bureau to facilitate business; incorporators, Charles W. Hill, H. A. Meyer, Odell Cook.

The Southern Taxpayers' association, Chicago; capital, $300; to protect members from unjust taxation; incorporators, George N. B. Lowes, Fred D. Jackson, E. Minot Jones.

The Mount Pulaski Telephone and Electric company, Mount Pulaski; capital, $50,000; to furnish light, heat, and power and to conduct a telephone business; incorporators, J. W. Collins, H. S. Bekemeyer, Roger Hulbert, Jr.

The Chicago Fire Appliance company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; to manufacture fire extinguishers; incorporators, J. E. Scully, J. C. Simon, W. J. Naughton.

The Lion Brewing company, Chicago; capital, $30,000; to do a brewing business; incorporators, Lawrence Asukas, August Flontowski, F. L. Kalaszynski.

The Classic Corset company, Chicago; capital, $40,000; to manufacture corsets; incorporators, J. Marmaduke, W. F. Carter, Charles H. Kessler.

The American Sheep Breeders' company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; to do live stock business; incorporators, W. W. Burch, W. H. Tuttle, James P. Grier.

The D. R. Dyche Drug company, Chicago; capital, $20,000; to do a drug business; incorporators, W. A. Dyche, G. B. Dyche, Frank B. Dyche.

The Matteson & Deuchler company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; to manufacture upholstery goods; incorporators, Henry M. Matteson, C. H. Deuchler, L. E. Hart.

The Kappa Alpha Chapter of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, Chicago; fraternal; incorporators, W. F. Rogers, P. P. Barker, W. E. Francis.

The Peoples Gas and Electric company certified that it had increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Art, Beveled, and Stained Glass.

The Flanigan & Biedenweg Co., 57 to 63 Illinois-st.

Assayers and Analytical Chemists.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1104 Rookery. H. 2560.

Bakery Goods.

Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD. CALM'S HOME BAKERY, W. Harrison. PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Building, Curb, and Sidewalk Stone.

Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 305 Chamber of Com.

Butchers' Supplies, Refrigerators, Etc.

Paul' J. Dasmicke Co., 240 E. Lake. Tel. M. 3773.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Campaign Badges and Medals.

S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.

COOK & McLAIN, 50 Dearborn. M. 3097. Oak. 839. Casper Miller, 236 Huron, nr. Clark; dyer & cleaner. SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments; 2 stores; 158 Illinois, 120 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Druggists.

DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2058.

Detectives and Agencies.

Success Requires Constant Vigilance. Mooney & Boland, Stock Ex. Bldg., La Salle & Washington. The Thiel Detective Service Co. Offices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.

J. RISWIG, 208-10 Randolph. Tel. Main 3750.

Expert on Forged or Disputed Handwriting.

W. J. McIntosh, Hotel Del Prado. Tel. Oak. 873.

Facial Blemishes.

All the VERY latest scientific treatments, electrolysis, etc. MRS. FRANCIS, Cent. Music Hall. Birthmarks, hairs, moles, freckles permanently removed. Hattie G. Stolhand, electrician, 52 McVicker's.

Superfluous hair, moles, red nose, destroyed by electrolysis. Dr. Fitzpatrick, 1118 Masonic T.

Fire and Liability Insurance.

Shipman & Wayne, 210 La Salle. Tel. Main 2248.

Florists.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONroe-st. and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Furnaces and Steam Heating.

Barker & Jackson furnaces, the best in use; steam and hot water heating. Large stock second-hand furnaces very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1819 Wabash-av.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.

E. BAGGOTT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

JOHN SEXTON, 20 AND 22 STATE-ST., LARGEst and Lowest price house in Chicago.

Illustrator and Designer.

YATES, 500 Lakeside Bldg., 216 Clark-st.

Liquid Hair Soap.

Keeps hair from turning gray, removes dandruff, etc. Sims, M. Hessler, specialist for the growth of hair, Marshall Field Annex, Room 830-834.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Mandolin and Guitar Instruction.

S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIFMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

Millinery.

High-class agency for "Connelly," New York, Maison Nouvelle, 310 Wabash, Auditorium.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.

CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 155 Wabash. Catalog, free. E. B. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

Opticians.

BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes. BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st. BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams. MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

Patent Lawyers.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 163 Randolph-st.

Picture Frames, Mats, and Regilding.

F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.

RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Rubber, Brass, and Steel Stamps.

C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog. A. W. Martin & Co., 200 Clark. Phone Cent. 169.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

Gregg's Shorthand School, 57 Washington-st.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers

GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

Dr. Wolferts, 60 5th-av., rupture and deformity specialist, expert truss fitter. My new improved appliances cure positively all ruptures and deformities. Trusses, $1 to $15. Open Sundays till noon.

Uniforms and Society Goods.

G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO., 174 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY; A competent d. e. bookkeeper and cashier, thoroughly experienced; A1 refs. Address K. O., 400 South Robey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY; FIRST-class p. bookkeeper and stenographer; capable take full charge of office. Address C 962, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER, by American widow, age 30, for widower or bachelor; good refs. Address Rainier Hotel, No. 1347-49 Carroll-av., 1 block west of Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, middle-aged, city or country, stranger in city. Call or address 331 Adams-st., basement.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD LAUNDRESS OR cleaner; first-class references. 327 Illinois-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — MISS JOSEPHINE CHUTE wishes to do first-class dressmaking by day in private families. 1823 Ashland-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, GERman, $3.50, $4.50. Call 347 E. North-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; can also keep set of books; quick and accurate; write and speak French and German; good business education. Address C 850, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, CAPable, trustworthy lady stenographer; guarantees satisfactory work if given a trial. Address C 906, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HIGH-CLASS OFFICE man, at present holding responsible position, desirous of making change by Jan. 1; thorough accountant, capable of taking full charge of office; best reference. Address C 526, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 22, TO do bookkeeping or errands at present; reference. Address J. F. WIEN, 1223 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, EXP. in office work; good penman; quick and accurate in figures. Address J 648, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, voucher clerk, or kind of office work; experienced, accurate, reliable. Address J 624, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — OFFICE WORK; GOOD penman; salary moderate; ref. J 655, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or janitor; good references. Address J 455, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address C 944, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A THOROUGHLY competent and reliable traveling man; 18 years' experience; best references; considerable ability; has traveled in Ill., Wis., and Mich. Address W. J. E., 46 State-st., printing office.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL MAN, 30 years old; has filled positions from bookkeeper to supt. with the present corporation; 8 years' refs. and bond. Address C 826, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman, to take care of furnace and do chores, board, and room, in private family. Care of A. RITTER, 26 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR IN OFfice or factory by young man of long experience. RAPSON, 1356 Milwaukee-av., Flat E.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN OF 18 would like any kind of a position; 2 years' experience as draftsman. Address 6304 Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR, HOUSEman, porter, or watchman, anywhere; steady and otherwise well recommended. J 656, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education; speaks German; references. Address J 268, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; INside work preferred. Ref. J 403, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING-ROOM AS packer or hustler; ref. Address J 619, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY; A competent d. e. bookkeeper and cashier, thoroughly experienced; A1 refs. Address K. O., 400 South Robey-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, CAPable, trustworthy lady stenographer; guarantees satisfactory work if given a trial. Address C 906, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ABLE OLD LINE AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE INsurance men for State, general, and district managers, to supply new and renewal business and investment bond; $2 for $1 if you live; $3 for $1 if you die. The large majority of the people are too poor to carry life insurance, so arrange those dependent upon them in case of death, or to creat an accumulation of money for a definite time in the future, to suit their needs. One of the many we have decided to issue a ten-year endowment gold investment bond, a feature of which will provide, in case of death at any time during the ten-year period, to return $2 for each $1 paid in, and at the expiration of ten years we will redeem the bond on the same basis. We charge an annual payment of $1 for each year of age (which may be paid pro rata monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, in advance). We will accept any person regardless of nationality, sect, or age. The following illustration will show you the amount necessary to pay at a given age and the amount you have returned. We will assume, for illustration, the average age of the purchaser of the bond to be 40 years old:

Age. 40 yrs.	nual payment.	paid in.	Cash value case death.
1 year	$40.00	$ 40.00	$ 80.00
2 years	41.00	81.00	162.00
3 years	42.00	123.00	246.00
4 years	43.00	166.00	332.00
5 years	44.00	210.00	420.00
6 years	45.00	255.00	510.00
7 years	46.00	301.00	602.00
8 years	47.00	348.00	696.00
9 years	48.00	396.00	792.00
10 years	49.00	445.00	890.00

Total paid in, $445; redemption value, 10 years, $890. This method will apply to any age. Should the parent wish to provide for the future of a child, say 5 years old, they would begin to pay $44 at $5 the first year and increase $1 each year for ten years, making the last payment $54. This would make a total of $695 they would pay up to the age of 15 years. This would secure to the child, at the age of 15, $1?0. We fully realize in issuing these bonds and giving the insurance that we are accepting the investor without a medical examination, but we do not assume the risk that an insurance company does if you die, and we can well afford to assume a greater risk than they do if you live. Correspondence solicited. The People's Savings & Trust Co., 43-47 Jackson-blvd., Chicago.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 358 DEARBORN-ST.

CANVASSERS—EXPERT, FOR HIGH-CLASS entertainment; liberal commission paid. Address, with references, J 660, Tribune office.

CITY SALESMEN—HIGH CLASS, RELIABLE men, best refs., to solicit high-class specialty; com. basis. Sempire Clock Co., 803 Fisher Bldg.

EXPERIENCED LEATHER BELTING SALESman—Must have thorough experience and references. Address C 957, Tribune office.

GENERAL SALESMEN—TWO, FOR OUR RETail department; income moderate till the intricacies of the business are mastered and then it's assured. Apply 9 a. m. J. P. ROBINSON, 524 Ran-McNally Bldg.

HOUSE CANVASSERS FOR AMERICA, CANada, and Mexico; transportation furnished. Traynor Music Co.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE MEN MAKE money; best trust co. proposition. 24 Dickson-blvd.

SALESMAN OR SOLICITOR—CAPABLE, CAN make good connection for next year with old and reliable house. Only high-class men of demonstrated ability need apply as the position is one requiring the most competent salesmanship, though the position will be permanent and profitable to the right man; state age and experience. Address H V 102, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, EXperienced salesman, to represent an old and prominent importing house; liberal salary, commission, and expenses. Apply to Supt., The Fair.

YOUNG MAN—AGE 21, SINGLE, LIVING AT home; must be good writer, good at figures, and have mercantile business experience. A. B. NYMAN, 94 La Salle-pl., 4th floor.

Boys.

BOY—INTELLIGENT, TO GIVE SERVICES IN return for course in stenography; residence, South Side. Address H S 272, Tribune office.

BOY—IN DRUG STORE. 1373 N. CLARK-st.

BOYS—OVER 16 YEARS OLD, TO WORK IN wholesale dry goods house; must come well recommended. Address J 671, Tribune office.

BOYS—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO WORK in office; wages $4 to start; state age, experience, etc. Address H S 274, Tribune office.

Trades.

BARBER—$12. k. KRAMPE, M'NAMARA, TEL. 3083 Central. Room 21, 80 Dearborn-st.

CABINETMAKER—FIRST-CLASS, WHO UNderstands billiard table and bowling alley business, to locate in St. Paul. Address H B 963, Tribune office.

MACHINIST—EXPERIENCED HAND ON UNIversal milling machine; steady position; good wages. Address J 629, Tribune office.

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICIANS, firemen, etc.—A free scholarship in engineering will be awarded to a few well recommended applicants. American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass.

TELEGRAPHERS—RAILWAY, COMPETENT, to leave city; must bring letters of recommendation. Apply after 9 a. m. to ROBERT ASHER, Wyoming Hotel, Chicago.

TWO WATER COLOR AND TWO CRAYON artists. Steady work. Experienced parties. Adnof Mfg. Co., 1201, 358 Dearborn-st.

TWO EXPERIENCED MEN FOR CABINET ORgan repairs. Address H B 239, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

$75 TO $300 A MONTH IS WHAT WE PAY OUR local and traveling managers. An honest offer. We must have at once a number of good, reliable men or women to represent our company as local and traveling managers. No experience necessary, but we must be satisfied as to their honesty. The work is easy, pleasant, and such as any one with a good school education can attend to. What we want is a wide-awake person capable of exhibiting our goods and taking orders. This is no book agent offer or anything of that sort, but an entirely new mechanical invention which is meeting with marvelous success wherever displayed. Costs you nothing to learn full particulars. We supply you with all advertising matter and give you complete instructions regarding our business, so that failure is impossible. Exclusive sale given, and we protect you in the territory assigned. No competition. Write at once. Don't delay or you will regret it later. Aerating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 PER DAY GUARANteed salary or commission for every day you are in our employ. This statement is not exaggerated. We want a general agent for your territory. Our goods sell at sight to every man, woman, or child; in every office, factory, and home. A person that can sell anything can make a fortune; every article a necessity and never before sold in your territory. Exclusive agency granted and a free outfit of samples to start right to work sent you on receipt of your application. Write at once, as we only want one good man for your territory. The H. L. Braham Co., B 155, Cincinnati, O.

ONE MILLION WILL BE SOLD—AGENTS OF generating gasoline lamps all coming our way; no generating lamp will sell alongside of the "Perfection"; the only gasoline gas lamp that does not require generating; lights like gas; a brilliant 100 candle power light at a cost of only 1c per night; live agents wanted everywhere; write for circulars. Perfection Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., Omaha.

AGENTS—EXPERIENCED, TO HANDLE THE "WORLD'S GREAT CLASSICS," 10 de luxe volumes at popular prices. Masterly scheme and novel vase. Large commissions. Far and away ahead of all subscription propositions. List of book buyers and introductions for same furnished free. VINCENT PARKE, 1506 Fisher Bldg.

WANTED — AGENTS, CANVASSERS, STOREkeepers with show windows, wagon merchants, to handle on commission an unequaled herb remedy for liver, kidney, stomach, and blood disorders; a positive cure; every bottle sells another; old and retired respected men can be employed; "dead ones" will be employed; ONLY high-class hustlers need answer. Address H V 103, Tribune office.

SALESMAN FOR MICHIGAN, HAVING ACquaintance with flour jobbers and grain dealers throughout the State, selling grain bags and millers' flour sacks; salary and expenses. D. S. WALTON & CO., Lafayette Building, Chicago.

SALESMAN—"CRACKERJACK" SOLICITOR can make hundreds each month if you can influence investments. For interview address G B 535, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR NEW LINE OF ADVERTISing mirrors; must have experience in the sale of advertising signs; give particulars and terms. Address C 460, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR SPECIAL WORK IN CHICAgo, with leading mercantile house; must have good record and be able to produce results. Call 9 to 11. R. 543, 204 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN — YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS SALESman and collector; must be able to furnish bond. Apply 8 a. m. F. J. HAHN, 203 E. North-av.

SALESMAN—TO SELL A SPECIALTY TO DOctors, dentists, artists, druggists, barbers; $15 a long felt want. 520, 125 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—EDUCATED, ENERGETIC; SALary or guaranty. Room 507 Rand-McNally Building. DODD, MEAD & CO.

SALESMAN—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO DEvelop local trade; manager will be appointed to good man; weekly advances. G B 870, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—AT ANY TIME, GOOD SALESmen, who understand their business and who can make a profit for us, as well as for themselves; to such men liberal terms will be offered. Address or call on DALLEMAND & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 80 Lake-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—SEND YOUR QUALIFICATIONS; we publish them gratis; our list brings innumerable inquiries from firms everywhere; members see everything; non-members see only mail addressed to them. Salesmen's Co-operative Bureau, Salesmen's Clearing-House, 37 Commerce Bldg.

SALESMEN—MEN OF EXPERIENCE, ABLE to give A No. 1 references, who has established trade, to sell 14 lines, 10 staples, 4 specialties; to present employer, references, and territory you desire at cover. PHELPS, BRACE & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address C X 661, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—SIX MORE STAR TEA, CIGAR, and spice salesmen. Don't write unless you have an established trade in these goods. Also state what it amounts to, salary or commission expected. H. C. FISHER, 20-22 Michigan-av.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING, TO SELL PREMIums to retail merchants; new line; big money; exclusive territory; write for particulars at once. P.-O. Box 246, Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMEN — AND PEDDLERS TO SELL A. O. Shaw's mouth squares; send 10c. for agents' samples and terms. A. O. SHARE & CO., Room 79, 125 Clark-st.

SALESMEN—IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS; only those having road experience need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address H S 276, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PAINTS FROM COMplete line. Money in it. Only those of ability can be handling; favorable proposition to right man. Address A 5(6. Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOR "THE CENTURY LIBRARY of Music." by Dr. Peterwski; beautifully illustrated. Published by the Century Company, N. Y. Apply 800 Fisher Building, 279 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR — A GOOD, BRAINY SOLICITOR with ability to produce results can secure a well paying position with a well-known Chicago corporation; bond required. Address H R 232, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—TO SELL TREASURY STOCK; literary or bookman preferred. 403 Lakeside Bldg., 12 to 2 daily.

SOLICITORS—IN EVERY COUNTY IN ILLInois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, for resident, energetic men, to represent a large Chicago daily; only those giving A1 reference and able to furnish bond to fill will be considered. Address H B 134, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—HIGH GRADE, EXPERIENCED in correspondence school work; successful man can earn from $30 to $50 per week; bond required. Address H R 233, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS — COME IN AND MAKE US A proposition. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 28 Jackson-blvd.

SOLICITORS—ACQUAINTED IN CHICAGO; moderate wages at start, but rapid advancement and permanent position. Address J 658, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—WITH REFERENCES. ECONOmical Gas Appliance Co.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD, OR OUR SAVIOUR IN ART.

Cost nearly $100,000 to publish. Nearly 100 full page illustrations, copied direct from the world's Greatest Paintings in the Art Galleries of Europe, relating to Christ, with photographic reproduction of painting, biographies of painters and galleries in Europe, where original paintings may be seen. No book ever published will sell so fast. Every picture as beautiful as a sunrise over the hill tops. The most superb and sumptuous publication of the century. Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful, grand, sublime, matchless, magnificent. The strongest hearts weep at sight of these wonderful, soul stirring, Masterpieces of Jesus and his Mother, by the Greatest Masters of the brush, whose lives have never been blessed the world. Sale unprecedented; presses running day and night. Twelve carloads of paper were required for the Christmas edition alone. Fortunes being made by this thrifty with this marvelous work; Child Stories to fit each picture written in simple and scholarly style by one of our most famous writers and prose poets. Any Christian man or woman can soon clear $1,000 taking orders for this publication. We are advertising in 5,000 papers in this country, Canada, Australia, and Australia. Shipping books to every English speaking country on the Globe. Our large and growing business requires us to promote a number of Managers and Correspondent our best field workers. Also to take them into our offices. We shall soon open our Chicago and San Francisco offices. Any Christian man or woman of some means as evidence of past success and economy might be considered as Manager for our Chicago office. We also own and publish large Photo-Gravure Etchings of the great paintings in the galleries of Europe. One or more of these can be sold in every home. We shall soon publish "The Memorial Portrait of Our National Capital" in a large Photo-Gravure Etching 28 by 32 inches, showing Washington and his first cabinet, McKinley and his cabinet, all the Public Buildings of Washington, the Senate and House of Representatives and all the Members and Congressmen and their names. The design alone was done in New York, cost $1,000 and the plate over $5,000. We shall also soon publish another new book entitled "Passing Life's Milestones or The Heart's Sacred Memories." The pictures alone are Masterpieces and so full of life and pathos that tears fill the eyes at sight of them. Write now and get territory for these publications, all owned by us, and make your fortune during 1901. We shall soon move into our new and elegant structures, to be occupied solely by us, and known as the "Light of the World Building." Address THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMPANY, Corcoran Bldg., opposite U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—FOR NEW LINE OF mirrors; must be acquainted with wholesale notion buyers. Address, giving age, experience, ref., and salary, C 859, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—STATE EXPERIENCE AND salary expected. Address H S 272, Tribune office.

ENTRY CLERKS, CHECKERS, AND PACKERS —Experienced. Apply to Supt., The Fair.

YOUNG MAN—AGE 21, SINGLE, LIVING AT home; must be good writer, good at figures, and have mercantile business experience. A. B. NYMAN, 94 La Salle-pl., 4th floor.

Boys.

BOY—INTELLIGENT, TO GIVE SERVICES IN return for course in stenography; residence, South Side. Address H S 272, Tribune office.

BOY—IN DRUG STORE. 1373 N. CLARK-st.

BOYS—OVER 16 YEARS OLD, TO WORK IN wholesale dry goods house; must come well recommended. Address J 671, Tribune office.

BOYS—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO WORK in office; wages $4 to start; state age, experience, etc. Address H S 274, Tribune office.

Trades.

BARBER—$12. k. KRAMPE, M'NAMARA. TEL. 3083 Central. Room 21, 80 Dearborn-st.

CABINETMAKER—FIRST-CLASS, WHO UNderstands billiard table and bowling alley business, to locate in St. Paul. Address H B 963, Tribune office.

MACHINIST—EXPERIENCED HAND ON UNIversal milling machine; steady position; good wages. Address J 629, Tribune office.

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICIANS, firemen, etc.—A free scholarship in engineering will be awarded to a few well recommended applicants. American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass.

TELEGRAPHERS—RAILWAY, COMPETENT, to leave city; must bring letters of recommendation. Apply after 9 a. m. to ROBERT ASHER, Wyoming Hotel, Chicago.

TWO WATER COLOR AND TWO CRAYON artists. Steady work. Experienced parties. Adnof Mfg. Co., 1201, 358 Dearborn-st.

TWO EXPERIENCED MEN FOR CABINET ORgan repairs. Address H B 239, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

$75 TO $300 A MONTH IS WHAT WE PAY OUR local and traveling managers. An honest offer. We must have at once a number of good, reliable men or women to represent our company as local and traveling managers. No experience necessary, but we must be satisfied as to their honesty. The work is easy, pleasant, and such as any one with a good school education can attend to. What we want is a wide-awake person capable of exhibiting our goods and taking orders. This is no book agent offer or anything of that sort, but an entirely new mechanical invention which is meeting with marvelous success wherever displayed. Costs you nothing to learn full particulars. We supply you with all advertising matter and give you complete instructions regarding our business, so that failure is impossible. Exclusive sale given, and we protect you in the territory assigned. No competition. Write at once. Don't delay or you will regret it later. Aerating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 PER DAY GUARANteed salary or commission for every day you are in our employ. This statement is not exaggerated. We want a general agent for your territory. Our goods sell at sight to every man, woman, or child; in every office, factory, and home. A person that can sell anything can make a fortune; every article a necessity and never before sold in your territory. Exclusive agency granted and a free outfit of samples to start right to work sent you on receipt of your application. Write at once, as we only want one good man for your territory. The H. L. Braham Co., B 155, Cincinnati, O.

ONE MILLION WILL BE SOLD—AGENTS OF generating gasoline lamps all coming our way; no generating lamp will sell alongside of the "Perfection"; the only gasoline gas lamp that does not require generating; lights like gas; a brilliant 100 candle power light at a cost of only 1c per night; live agents wanted everywhere; write for circulars.

AND LODGING.

th Side.

—10 MINUTES TO BUSI-location; steam; telephone; s, etc.; warm, light rooms; ard: $6 week up. Tel. S. 125

—LARGE, WELL FUR-unning water, steam heat; istance; $30 per month.

MENTS WITH PRIVATE Side; best board; running Address J 625, Tribune.

EL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.— ; elevator; with private th. W. F. ORCUTT.

S AND BOWEN-AVS.—NEW. Phone 792 Oakland.

RD WANTED.

WO GENTLEMEN, LARGE thout board; ten minutes' walk ost; references. J 906, Tribune.

ROOM BY LADY TEACHER y on North Side. Address J 857.

FLE, $50 MONTH; NO LET-ST floor.

I OWN A WELL-ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL mail order business; it is outgrowing me, and I want a reliable man, capable of acting as buyer or manager, to buy half interest; full investigation allowed; references furnished and required. Address J 908, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOWLING ALLEY, SOUTH SIDE, containing bowling alleys, 1 pool table, and cigar stand; established business; compelled to sell reasonable on account of other business. Address J 852, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STAMPING AND ENAMELING works, nearly new, equipment complete, and in running order. For particulars address C. H. MEYER & CO., Dubuque, Ia.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARKET, SOUTH side, between two good groceries; average sales $6 daily; established 7 years; good place for the right party. Address X 964, Tribune office.

DESIRABLE PARTY WITH $10,000 CAN SE-cure owner's position with established, profitable mfg. Co. extending its business. Address J 782, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN GENERAL STOCK of merchandise, doing good business; heavy dis-count for quick sale. Address L. H. BENNETT, Sullivan, Ind.

$4,000 BUYS INTEREST IN OLDEST ESTAB-lished VETERINARY HOSPITAL in city; paying closest investigation. ASHLAND BLOCK.

CIGAR STANDS, 4 WELL PAYING PLACES, clearing $75 to $150 a month; prices from $150 to $600. LEMON & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ONE WITH CAPITAL OR A RETAIL grocery trade to locate in Wisconsin; only trade guaranteed. Address J 641, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOCTOR'S PRACTICE AND OF-fixtures; rare chance. Box 68, Rochester, Wis.

PROMOTERS—WANT THE SERVICES OF AN organizer, reliable promoter. J 406, Tribune.

BARGAIN—RESTAURANT AND LUNCH GOES Friday; reason, other business. 18 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, BEST LOCATION South Side. For terms address C 973, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

LEAVING CITY AT ONCE—WILL SACRIFICE quick, genuine bargains at owner's residence, 3612 Prairie-av., including 2 gold pedestals imported fine Italy, cost $400; solid mahogany inlaid parlor suit, cost $300; mahogany inlaid library table, mahogany desk, solid mahogany hand-carved dining suit, massive brass and Dresden lace portieres, 2 fine oil paintings, Chickering cabinet grand piano, parlor tables

TO TALK OF RIVER'S NEEDS

DRAINAGE BOARD AND CITIZENS WILL CONFER TODAY.

Trustees Wish to Explain Why They Are Unable to Issue Bonds to Cover Cost of Improvements and Will Ask for Suggestions as to the Methods to Be Pursued in Raising the Necessary Money—Many Prominent Men Will Attend the Meeting.

The conference of business-men called by Alexander Jones, President of the Drainage board, will meet at 1 p. m. today in the board rooms. Trustee Carter and President Jones will outline the financial situation of the Sanitary District since the reduction of property valuation and the consequent inability of the board to issue bonds for river improvement. After this plans for the improvement of navigation in the Chicago River, which the old board had under consideration until the reduction in valuation made them impossible, will be laid before the conferees. Then the board will content itself with asking for suggestions from the gentlemen invited to the conference.

"The board will neither announce nor suggest a policy," said President Jones. "We wish to hear the opinions of the influential men whom we have invited to be present at the conference."

The Real Estate board and seven other organizations whose names were printed in yesterday's paper will be represented by committees of three, and the number of prominent citizens who will be present, but not in any official capacity, will not be less than half a dozen. The Marquette club will be represented by E. G. Paulding, H. W. Leman, and John W. Kennedy; the Civic federation by W. A. Giles, S. S. Greely, and W. W. Case; and the Dunham Towing company by J. R. St. Clair. John Barton Payne has signified his intention of attending, and T. T. Morford and W. C. Brown will be among those representing the Chicago River Improvement association.

The conference will have to devise some less expensive plan for the improvement of the river channel than that approved by the last Board of Trustees, or else find some means of raising money not apparent at present to the trustees. That the immediate fruit of today's conference will be the solution of the problem is doubtful, but its consequences, in arousing definite interest and in leading to further discussion and light, are believed by some members of the Drainage board to be certain.

DEMAND FULL LIBRARY TAX.

Trustees Figure Cuts Must Be Made Even if They Receive the Limit Provided by Law.

The Board of Library Trustees yesterday adopted a resolution asking the City Controller to give the library the full one mill on the total assessed valuation allowed by law. It is estimated that this will amount to $250,000, as against $272,731 expended last year. Rigid economy must be practiced in every department of the library in order to get along with the decreased revenue. The department estimates passed on at yesterday's meeting asks for $274,000 from this year's tax levy, but as this amount is not available cuts will necessarily have to be made in every branch of the service.

Librarian Hild's estimates ask $187,000 for salaries, $20,000 for new books, $21,000 for maintenance of delivery stations, and $11,000 for fuel.

President Franks said: "We will not know positively just how much we are entitled to this year until the County Clerk extends the tax levy. We figure we will not receive more than $250,000. We should have $272,000. We have asked the City Controller to give us the one-mill tax which the law permits. The low property valuations make it absolutely necessary for us to demand the full one-mill tax."

"Why Best"
(From National Druggist, St. Louis.)

"As a type and representative of a superb class of whiskies

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Stands Preeminent and Unrivaled

It is made from the choicest of select grain and undergoes an ageing of 10 years, thus securing perfection of flavor and bouquet."

H. H. GRANDIN, Representative, 61 Hartford Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Summer in Winter:

FLORIDA
CUBA
BAHAMAS

Winter Tourist tickets are now on sale to all the Winter Resorts in Florida, the West Indies and the Bahama Islands. The great health-giving resorts of America, with an unparalleled climate and having at their disposal accommodations for all classes. Golfing, shooting, fishing, boating and bathing.

Choice of Two Routes

Between Chicago and Jacksonville. One via Nashville, Montgomery and Thomasville, the other via Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon and Valdosta.

The New Orleans & Florida Special

Leaves Chicago 1.50 p. m. daily, with Pullman Coaches and Buffet Sleeping Cars through to New Orleans.

The Chicago & Nashville Limited

Leaves Chicago 7.00 p. m. daily, with Pullman Coaches and Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Chicago to Nashville.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
RAILROAD

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 131 ADAMS ST.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 555

STAFFORD DESKS.

Less Wholesalers' and Retailers' Profits.

Solid Oak Desk, polish finish.. $13.50

Fine quartered Oak Desk, highly finished... $21

E. H. Stafford & Bro. Steinway Hall.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Men's Christmas Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes and Furnishings.

CHRISTMAS presents for men that will give satisfaction and reliable service. Our stock of holiday furnishings for men is very complete.

Neckwear, in all shapes, in light, dark and medium effects—put up one in a box, for $1.00.

Silk suspenders, put up in handsome boxes, very suitable holiday gifts, $1.00.

Dress shirt protectors with collars, in silk and satin, nicely lined, each, $1.50.

Men's sateen night robes, in pink, sky and white, with fancy trimming—a very suitable gift for $1.00.

Men's flannelette pajamas in a handsome assortment of colors—warm and non-shrinkable—per suit, $1.50.

Smoking jackets, in all the new up-to-date patterns, including golf cloth, tricot, velvet, kersey and matelasse—our special offer for this sale is a $10.00 golf cloth jacket for $7.50.

Bath robes, in elderdown and terry cloth—a handsome collection of colors, made extra large and extra long—our special offer for this sale at $5.00.

Pre-Inventory Reduction Sale of Boys' Clothing.

TO reduce this stock as rapidly as possible before inventory we have made reductions in every line—reductions ranging from 35% to 75%—presenting purchasing opportunities not equaled before this season.

Boys' all-wool vestee suits—values up to $8.50—almost our entire stock—$3.95, $5.00, $6.75.

Boys' all-wool 3-piece suits, made with double-breasted vestee—in all kinds of fancy and plain materials—many of these suits are worth fully $6.00 to $10.00—$2.95, $3.95, $5.50.

Young men's all-wool suits—sizes 15 to 20 years—made of strictly all-wool cheviot and cassimere, fancy plaid mixtures—many of these suits have been marked as high as $12.00—$3.95 & $6.75.

Boys' frieze reefers, made of strictly all-wool frieze, high storm collars, stitched with silk—sizes 6 to 15 years—values in this lot up to $8.50—$3.75, $4.75, $6.00.

Boys' and young men's overcoats—sizes 6 to 20 years—boys' oxford gray overcoats—made of all-wool frieze, with raw edges and double silk stitching—extra well lined—values up to $12.00—$5.50 and $7.50.

Boys' extra fine oxford vicuna dress overcoats, made with cuffs on sleeves, sizes 6 to 16 years, $8.50.

Young men's extra fine long, loose fitting dress overcoats, sizes 16 to 20 years, guaranteed silk sleeve linings cuffs on sleeves—a decided bargain—worth $15.00, $10.00.

Boys' finest pure silk neckwear, 25c. | Boys' dressy winter caps, 50c.

Special Holiday Reductions Girls' and Misses' Outer Garments.

Girls' reefers reduced from $5.00, $6.75, $7.50, to $3.75, $4.50, $5.00—in half-fitting box backs—made of boucle cloths, friezes, coverts, beavers and kerseys—sizes 4 to 12 years.

Misses' box jackets and misses' tight-fitting back jackets reduced from $6.75 and $10.00—now $4.50 and $6.75—in golf cloths, friezes and covert cloths—sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' $15.00 box coats at $10.00—in kersey cloths, satin lined throughout, with high rolling collars—sizes 14 to 18 years.

Articles of Sterling Silver.

WE show many desirable articles of sterling silver which you will find to be very reasonably priced.

Hair brushes, ebony, silver mounted, finest imported bristles—each, $2.95.

Military brushes, ebony, silver mounted, finest imported bristles—pair, each, $4.00.

Mirrors with ring, ebony, silv. mtd., $3.50.

Ebony cloth brushes, silv. mtd., $3.50.

Ebony hat brushes, silv. mounted, $1.95.

Sterling silver manicure pieces, desk pieces, etc., files, hooks, knives, darners, blotters, tea bells, letter openers, etc., etc., 3 special lots, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Sterling comb and brush, put up in fancy cases, $5.00.

Sterling manicure sets in fancy cases, $5.00 to $20.00.

Cameras and Supplies Greatly Reduced

YOU will note by the following prices that we have recently made many great reductions throughout this department.

Poco C cameras, size 5x7, unicum shutter, rectilinear lens. List price $20.00, sale price $10.00.

Pony Premo No. 4, size 4x5, victor shutter, rectilinear lens and all adjustments. List price $20.00, sale price $10.00.

Cycle poco No. 3, size 4x5, a high-grade camera. List price $15.00, sale price $7.50.

Premo D, size 4x5. List price $10.00, sale price $5.00.

Challenge dry plates, 4x5, 25c.

Challenge dry plates, 3½x3½, 15c.

Orange and ruby lamps, 45c.

Developing Powders, 2 for 5c.

Toning solution, dozen, 18c.

Developing trays, 10c.

Women's Neckwear.

IF you wish something novel to present as a Christmas gift, we suggest that you visit our neckwear department, where you will find displayed many extremely stylish and exclusive articles.

Ostrich boas, with rope chenille ends, tipped with gold—the prices range from $14.50 to $5.00.

Venice and Renaissance lace rever collars at from, each, $5.00 to $1.00.

Real applique lace scarfs and barbes, the prices range from, each, $20.00 to $1.50

Fancy stock jabots in all the new combinations of velvet, chenille, chiffon, etc., with gold or lace finishing—at prices ranging from, each, $5.00 to 50c.

Black liberty silk ruffs, with long ends, at from, each, $15.00 to $1.00.

Chenille ruffs with rope chenille ends, in black, gray and white, each, $14.50 to $1.50.

December Shoe Sale.

OUR December clearing sale of women's fine footwear has been a decided success. We ask attention to a few special items quoted below.

Women's $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 walking or dress boots, in English enamel, patent leather, patent calf, vici kid, box or velour calf—hand-made, with extension sole, military, Mexican or French heels, in all the new toes and tips, per pair, $2.95.

Women's satin strap sandals in pink, blue, black, lavender or orange, or patent leather, with French heels—toes a trifle narrow, $2.50 and $3.00 values—pr. $1.25.

Misses' and children's dress shoes, with silk vesting tops, vici kid vamp, flexible soles; also school shoes in vici kid, box or velour calf, good serviceable shoes, $2.00 value, at per pair, $1.25 and $1.45.

Women's, misses', and children's slippers for the holidays, in red brown or black, "Romeo" or opera cut—also boys' and youths opera cut slippers, in red or black, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00.

A holiday hoard of exquisite Xmas specialties par excellence.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Write today for S. & M.'s shopping guide—mailed *gratis*.

Chicago's crowning artware event.

Intensifying the holiday interest in the S. & M. art rooms—the paradise of the connoisseur and thrifty gift-hunter—an offering of *extraordinary* interest. An immense collection of grandly assorted holiday conceits. *Never* such an aggregation of art objects—never such *values*—prices made possible only by the S. & M. method of *importing direct*, and saving *all* intermediate profits.

$1.95 for fine Bohemian loving cups, rich coin gold and enamel decorations.

50c for real cut oil bottle—fancy design—lapidary stoppers—rare offering.

95c for black iron and ruby enamel candlestick, with fancy silk shade, complete—extraordinary value.

$10.00 for finest Brazilian onyx mantel clocks—French gold Ormolu trimmings—guaranteed best movement.

$1.95 for import'd vases, rich green enamel tints and hand-painted Dresden panels—special holiday value.

$5.00 for rich American cut quart size decanter—exceptional values.

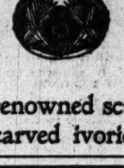
$1.95 for fine Austrian china ice cream sets—dainty floral decorations and gold.

50c for jasper cameo plaques—dark blue and green grounds—latest novelty.

95c for fine cobalt & traced gold bon bon box—hand-painted medallion—large size.

$1.95 for gold-plated novelty clocks—best American movements.

95c for Bohemian glass vases and trays, large variety—rich gold decors.



95c for real cut syrup jugs—large size—best plated mounts.

10c for large assortment of fruit salad and luncheon plates, teapot tiles, olive dishes fine china—dainty decorations.

$2.00 for latest burnt wood and hand-painted pipe racks—large variety.

95c real cut mustard pots—chased sterling silver covers.

$2.95 for 8-inch fruit dish—fancy shape—rich American cutting.

25c for salt and pepper shakers—new design—heavy sterling tops.

75c for imported beer mugs—embossed panels and mettoes—chased metal covers.

50c for fine china party cups and plates—dainty floral decorations.

25c for special assortment of holiday cups and saucers—fine china—large variety shapes, sizes and decorations.

95c for real cut knife rests—sterling silver ends.

95c for Austrian china 3-piece tea sets—handsome decorations—full large size.

Marble statuary from Italy's renowned sculptors—real bronzes from the French masters—art potteries from the world's famous kilns—carved ivories from Japanese studios—*unequaled—incomparable.*

Christmas.

WARES of all COUNTRIES.

Rookwood, Royal Copenhagen, Artistic Bronzes, Lamps, Cut Glass, Pottery, Wrought Brass, Kayser Zinn, Steins, Placques, Vases, Ornaments, etc.

No collection in this country includes so many novelties and attractive articles in Dinner Sets, Plates, Table Wares.

BURLEY & Co.

CHICAGO.

Established 1838. 118 and 120 Wabash Avenue.

Smyrna Rugs.

3 feet long by 18 in. wide	$1.05
3 ft. 9 in. long by 21 in. wide	$1.45
4 ft. 6 in. long by 36 in. wide	$2.15
5 ft. long by 30 in. wide	$2.85
6 ft. long by 36 in. wide	$3.25
7 ft. long by 48 in. wide	$6.75

Wilton Rugs

Made in Oriental patterns and colorings.

4 ft. 6 in. long by 27 in. wide	$4.85
5 ft. 3 in. long by 36 in. wide	$6.75
6 ft. 3 in. long by 36 in. wide	$8.25
9 ft. 6 in. long by 72 in. wide	$20.00
10 ft. 6 in. long by 99 in. wide	$28.00
12 ft. long by 108 in. wide	$35.00

FUR RUGS.
$2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $4.00, $4.50.

Revell & Co. RUGS

For Holiday Gifts.

There is nothing more desirable or attractive than a beautiful Oriental, Wilton or Smyrna Rug. We have in stock over ten thousand to select from.

Oriental Rugs.

Persian Saddlebags, suitable for rugs and cushion covers; beautiful examples of Eastern colorings, prices from	$1.50 up
Beloochistan Rugs, dark rich red colorings; regular price $10.00—your choice	$6.40
Small and medium size Kelims—a lot of Oriental gems	$3.75
Hamada Rugs in this great lot; reg. prices $9.00 & $10.00—your choice,	$5.95
Hall Strips: Persian, Mousouls, Kazaks, Shirvans, and Camel Hairs, from 3 ft. wide and from 7 to 12 feet long; regular prices, $20.00 to $40.00—your choice	$16.50
Rugs, all good size pieces, consisting of Kazaks, Ghengies, and Mousouls; rugs from Persia and Turkey, Fine Shirvan, Daghestan, and Khiva Bokhara, many of them rare antiques; regular prices from $20.00 to $25.00, your choice	$11.35
Cashmere Rugs, carpet sizes, your choice	$29.45
A lot of good size antique Persian pieces, including Kazak mousoul, camel hair, etc., your choice	$37.85

COR. ADAMS AND WABASH.

Ask for the wear-resisting

Empire Kersey

For Men and Women.

Overcoats, Cloaks and Capes

Sold by every up-to-date wholesale and retail house in the United States.

Take No Other

SLEEVE LABEL ON EVERY GARMENT

Avoid the crowds by shopping early in the morning.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Continuation Pre-Inventory Sale Men's and Youths' Clothing

Every garment in our Main and Basement Clothing Departments, *excepting staple Blue and Black Suits*, is now on sale at a great price reduction. This is an important event in the clothing trade; an extraordinary activity has followed our announcement of this sale, which began yesterday. (*Sale ends Dec. 31, 1900.*)

The regular price tickets are not changed, but sales are made according to the reduced price schedule shown below.

Men's Business Suits

$20 Fancy Mixed Business Suits *reduced to* $15.

$25 and $28 Fancy Mixed Business Suits *reduced to* $20.

$32 and $35 Fancy Mixed Business Suits *reduced to* $25.

Men's Overcoats & Ulsters

$20 Overcoats and Ulsters *reduced to* $15.

$25 and $28 Overcoats and Ulsters *reduced to* $20.

$30 Overcoats and Ulsters *reduced to* $25.

$35 and $38 Overcoats *reduced to* $30.

$40 and $45 Overcoats *reduced to* $35.

$50 Overcoats *reduced to* $38.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats

$15 Youths' Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $12.

$18 and $20, Youths' Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $15.

$22 and $25 Youths' Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $18.

Men's and Youths' Trousers

$6.50 Fancy Worsted Trousers *reduced to* $5.

$9 Fancy Worsted Trousers *reduced to* $6.

$12 Fancy Worsted Trousers *reduced to* $8.

Men's and Youths' Vests

$5 Fancy Worsted Vests *reduced to* $4.

$8 Fancy Worsted Vests *reduced to* $6.

In the Basement Dept.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

$10 Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $8.

$14 Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $10.

$18 Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $12.

Exceptions:

NOTE: Staple plain black or blue Suits are not included in these reductions.

Men's and Youths' Trousers.

$3.50 Fancy Worsted Trousers *reduced to* $2.50.

$4.50 Fancy Worsted Trousers *reduced to* $3.50.

$5.00 Fancy Worsted Trousers *reduced to* $4.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats

$8 Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $6.50.

$12 Fancy Mixed Suits and Overcoats *reduced to* $8.

Boys' Clothing

We are offering special reductions in Russian Suits and Overcoats, and Sailor Suits in all sizes. They are all the latest style garments and thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

Russian Overcoats in Navy Blue Brown and Gray, sizes 2½ to 8 years, $8.

Boys' Fine Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 11, Royal Blue and Golden Brown, $5.

Boys' Russian Suits, Royal Blue and Golden Brown, sizes 2½ to 8, latest cut, $5.50 and $8.

Handsome White Serge Sailor Suits, trimmed in white Soutache Braid and white embroidery, sizes 3 to 9, $10. With white silk Collar and Silk Shield, $13.50.

Three-piece Suits, Black and Navy Blue, some silk faced and some silk lined, with vest of same material, $12 to $22.50.

Tuxedo Suits, $18, $25 and $27.50.

Full Dress Vests of White Pique to wear with same, $3.

Holiday Suggestions

Boys' House Coats, Bath Robes, Fancy Vests, White Dress Vests, Mackintoshes, Rain Coats and Sweaters.

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